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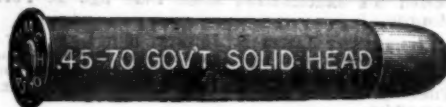
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### PERSONAL ITEMS.

COLONEL J. F. WADE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Reno, is on a few weeks' visit East.

COLONEL ALBERT BARNETT and family are settled for the winter at the Kimball, Atlanta, Ga.

CHAPLAIN G. W. SIMPSON, U. S. A., after a tour of duty at Fort McIntosh, goes to Fort Brown, Tex.

LIEUTENANT JAMES LOCKETT, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., from leave.

CAPTAIN F. E. THOTTER, 14th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Vancouver Barracks, is at Hot Springs, Ark.

LIEUTENANT H. G. TROUT, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Washakie, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Infantry, will prolong his stay at Utica, N. Y., until spring.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. MCQUISTON, 4th U. S. Infantry, is East from Fort Sherman, Idaho, to remain until April.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Porter, made a pleasant visit to Fort Niagara this week.

LIEUTENANTS L. H. BEACH and C. E. GILLETTE, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., are temporarily located at Zanesville, Ohio.

COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, 2d U. S. Artillery, visited friends in Philadelphia this week, en route to St. Augustine.

COLONEL M. V. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., has been elected a comrade of Kit Carson Post, G. A. R., Washington, D. C.

ADJUTANT W. B. McCALLUM, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Tuesday of this week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. L. BARBOUR, 7th U. S. Infantry, was expected to leave Fort Laramie this week, to spend until May next on leave.

CAPTAIN J. L. FOWLER, 2d U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting at Stormville, N. Y., on leave, was expected to rejoin at Fort Walla Walla this week.

GENERAL A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Leavenworth, contemplates spending the months of February and March on leave.

CAPTAIN J. G. TURNBULL, 3d Artillery, was expected to rejoin at Washington Barracks, D. C., on Thursday of this week from a short leave.

MAJOR E. C. WOODBRUFF, 5th U. S. Infantry, has gone to Fort Ringgold, Texas, to take command of that post after a short stay at Fort McIntosh.

CAPTAIN H. S. CAVENAUGH, 13th U. S. Infantry, was expected to rejoin at Fort Supply, I. T., the latter part of this week from a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT C. A. HEDEKIN, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at San Antonio from a pleasant visit to Fort Leavenworth, where he has many old friends.

LIEUTENANT D. J. RUMBOUGH, A. D. C., has taken charge of small arms practice in the Dept. of Texas until a successor has been appointed to Lieut. O. M. Smith.

LIEUTENANT H. T. REED, U. S. A., contributes to a recent number of the *National Revue*, of Chicago, an instructive article, illustrated, on Target Practice.

CAPTAIN R. W. JOHNSON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, lately at West Point, is visiting relatives at St. Paul while en route to his new station, San Carlos, Arizona.

UNDER recent orders Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th U. S. Artillery, changed early in the week from Roberts' battery to Morris', but retains his station at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

CAPTAIN F. A. BOUTELLE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Custer, has been called to New York by the serious illness of his father. He will remain East until early in March.

LIEUTENANT C. W. HARROLD, 3d U. S. Artillery, who has been since early in December last at Victoria, Fla., expects to rejoin at Fort McHenry, Md., towards the middle of March.

LIEUTENANT H. J. REILLY, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Reilly were among the military guests at the recent Charity Ball at Chicago, and occupied the same box as Major-General and Mrs. Crook.

CAPTAIN JAMES E. PILCHER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., visited Philadelphia this week and gave instruction to the Hospital Corps of the 1st Brigade, N. G. P. Capt. Pilcher is an expert, and has, we believe, written a manual on the subject.

DR. GEORGE W. PENROSE, recently acting assistant surgeon at Fort Totten, Dak., has resigned that position to enable him to take a course of lectures in the East, preparatory to appearing before the Army Medical Examining Board in New York for examination.

CAPTAIN S. W. GROESBECK, U. S. A., of General Ruger's staff, and Mrs. Groesbeck, were expected to return to St. Paul this week from a visit to friends in Norwich, Conn. Capt. Groesbeck is due at Fort Assiniboine on Monday next to act as Judge-Advocate of an important General Court-martial to be presided over by Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, 15th U. S. Infantry.

CAPTAIN C. A. H. McCAULEY, U. S. Army, has kindly loaned a notable lot of random sketches made by him in the Rocky Mountains to be exhibited in Chicago for the benefit of the young people's building fund of the Church of Our Saviour at Lincoln Park Refectory. The sketches are in four divisions: 1. Mountain Roads and Trails; 2. New and Old Mexico; 3. Ute Indian Campaigns, 1879-80; 4. Among the Ute Indians, 1878.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., visited friends in Philadelphia this week.

GENERAL A. V. KAUTE, U. S. A., passed through St. Paul last week en route to the Northwest.

MAJOR ANSON MILLS, 10th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Grant, has been visiting at Worcester, Mass.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MORRIS, 5th U. S. Artillery, left New York City on Monday en route to Hot Springs, Arkansas.

LIEUTENANT GRANGER ADAMS, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Thursday from a brief leave.

MAJOR D. S. GORDON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and family, are now residing for the winter at 723 Pine street, San Francisco.

COLONEL HENRY C. CORRIE, A. A. G., gave a lunch party at the Richelieu, Chicago, Jan. 10. Representative Dorsey was the chief guest.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SHARP, 17th U. S. Infantry, of Fort D. A. Russell, has been forced by illness to seek a long leave of absence, extending until next mid-summer.

It is stated that Secretary of War Endicott, after his retirement, in March next, will resume his position as solicitor of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

CAPTAIN J. G. MACADAMS, 2d U. S. Cavalry, of the Presidio, who has been sick in quarters for some time past, will report to Gen. Miles next week for examination for retirement.

MAJOR G. B. DAVIS, U. S. A., the new Judge-Advocate, went to West Point from this city, says the *Springfield Republican*, and we are proud to claim him as an old Springfield boy.

WILLIAM B. WILSON, Esq., read before the United Service Club of Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, an interesting paper entitled, "Glimpses of the Military Telegraph and of Abraham Lincoln."

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., in a recent letter expresses the opinion that no one has reasonable ground for predicting a late spring on the simple basis of "the present winter being so far mild and open."

MAJOR TULLY MCCHESA, 5th U. S. Artillery, is expected to arrive in New York City towards the end of January. His station has not yet been designated but will probably be Fort Schuyler or Fort Columbus.

LIEUTENANT REDMOND TULLY, 25th U. S. Infantry, whom we remember well when he was in the 1st U. S. Artillery serving in New York Harbor, was expected in St. Paul this week to be examined for retirement.

MRS. SADIE HENRY, daughter of Colonel G. V. Henry, U. S. A., who has been at Dresden for the past two years studying music and is now in New York, is expected to be home at Omaha towards the end of January.

COLONEL POE, Major Mackenzie, and Capt. Marshall, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., were expected to meet at Rock Island, Ill., on Tuesday of this week, on business connected with the improvement of navigation at Rock Island Rapids.

THE German Club of San Francisco will give its third cotillion on Jan. 29, at Union Square Hall. Two officers of the Army and Navy, alternating—Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, 1st U. S. Art., and P. A. Surg. Millard H. Crawford, U. S. N.—will lead the first four figures.

MAJOR L. C. FORSYTH, U. S. A., and Mrs. Forsyth gave a reception on Saturday evening at Jefferson Barracks to Bishop and Mrs. Tuttle. The entire garrison was represented and Dr. F. C. McVean, the genial post trader, introduced his charming bride into Army society.

THE New York *Herald's* agent in Hayti says Gen. Legitime is a jovial big black man, who enjoys the honors of his position with all the heartiness of a boy with a new tin whistle. The General referred to Admiral Luce as "un galant homme" and expressed great admiration for him.

COL. FERDINAND LECOMTE, of the Swiss Army, who saw service in this country during our War of the Rebellion, has recently published a large octavo volume of over 450 pages, a thorough reindication of the character of his countryman Gen. Jomini as a strategist, and a refutation of the slanders of his enemies, who did not shrink from accusing him of incapacity, treachery and double dealing. Col. Lecomte's work is full of interesting details concerning the wars of Napoleon.

ONE of the most welcome of visitors, one in whom Santa Cruz feels that she owns a certain vested right by reason of his good deeds here, is Chaplain Winfield Scott, Angel Island. The Baptist Church here, and the one in Branciforte, both look to him as a fatherly benefactor; and numerous other pleasant remembrances of kindly acts are recalled whenever he visits the city. Chaplain and Mrs. Scott are at present in town for a brief visit. The Chaplain represents the Department Commander of the G. A. R., and was present Jan. 9 at the installation of officers of Wallace Post.—*Santa Cruz Daily Surf*.

MRS. JAMES M. TAYLOR, on Jan. 11, caused the arrest of a deserter from the Navy named Prosper, who married her under the name of James M. Taylor and deserted her for another woman. She says: "My husband two years ago was a marine at the Portsmouth Navy-yard. A man named R. H. Paine was employed in the provision and clothing department and embezzled some money. He was arrested and incarcerated in the Navy-yard prison. My husband did occasional guard duty, and it was learned by the friends of Paine that on a certain night he would be on duty at the prison. They approached him and made terms with him to assist in the release of the prisoner. On a dark night he saw the bars of the cell window and assisted Paine to escape. The next day, learning that he was suspected, he deserted and fled to Canada and through the West, finally bringing up at the Everett Hotel, in Jersey City, where I unfortunately met him."

CAPTAIN J. N. WHEELAN, 2d U. S. Cav., of Fort Bidwell, Cal., will spend February and March on leave.

BARON ZEALITZ, of the German Army, was married in New York on Wednesday to Miss Cornelia Carnochan.

LIEUTENANTS H. P. MCCAIN and H. Freeland, 3d U. S. Inf., left Fort Snelling on a visit to Fort Sisseton, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT C. L. COLLINS, 24th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Bayard, N. M., for Fort Selden for temporary duty.

LIEUTENANT S. E. ADAIR, 5th U. S. Cavalry, under recent orders changes base from Fort Elliott, Tex., to Fort Sill, I. T.

LIEUTENANT W. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Art., read a military paper before the National Guard Association at Albany on Wednesday.

CAPTAIN J. B. RODMAN, 20th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting in Chicago, passed through St. Paul last week en route to Fort Assiniboine.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, U. S. A., has gone to Panama on business for the railroad company of which he was lately elected president.

CAPTAIN J. B. CAMPBELL, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., early in the week from leave, and resumed command of the post.

A SON was born, Jan. 8, to General and Mrs. Greely, the third addition to their family since Gen. Greely's return from Lady Franklin Bay.

COLONEL JAS. M. MOORE, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., visited friends in New York City this week on a short leave from St. Louis.

COLONEL G. V. HENRY, U. S. A., was to deliver his interesting lecture on "Indians and Indian Fights" at Plattsmouth, Neb., on Monday evening of this week.

CAPTAIN ALFRED MORTON, 9th U. S. Infantry, came to New York last week and reported to Col. Coppinger for orders to conduct a batch of recruits to Arizona.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOSHUA S. FLETCHER, 2d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Omaha, will prolong his visit to Philadelphia until February. His address in that city is 283 Fletcher street.

GENERAL WAGER SWAYNE, U. S. A., responded for "The Colonial Printer," at the celebration in New York City on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin.

MR. RICHARD SCHOFIELD, son of Maj.-Gen. Schofield, U. S. A., is mentioned as soon to be appointed to a 2d Lieutenancy in the Army from civil life. He passed his examination some time ago at Fort Monroe.

LIEUTENANT JAMES E. JOUETT, 10th U. S. Cav., who was restored to the Army in May last under an act of Congress, returns again to civil life on Tuesday, Jan. 15. His military career has been unfortunate.

CAPTAIN C. P. HUNTINGTON, commanding the light horse squadron of Milwaukee, was in Chicago last week to invite Major-Gen. Crook and staff to the ball to be given at Milwaukee by the light horse squadron, Wednesday of this week.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Yates, visited friends in New York City this week. His family are with him and they expect to visit Washington and Old Point Comfort. The colonel will return to Yates about the end of April.

CHAPLAIN G. W. SIMPSON, U. S. A., delivered an interesting address at Laredo, Tex., on the evening of Dec. 30 last, his subject being "The Prospect for the Coming Year." We are glad to note that the reverend gentleman took a cheerful view and had bright hopes for the future.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: "Gen. John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, is a candidate for the position of Judge Advocate General of the U. S. Army, in case Gen. Swain shall be pardoned and retired. Gen. Black's friends are confident that such an arrangement will be made."

THE Life of Lincoln in the February "Century" contains three chapters of especial interest. They describe the final removal of McClellan, the financial measures whereby Chase furnished the sinews of war to the Government, and the personal relations between Seward, Chase, and Lincoln. This last chapter describes one of the most interesting as well as amusing episodes of Lincoln's career.

COLONEL A. F. ROCKWELL, U. S. A., is quoted as saying that Mr. Blaine will certainly not get a place in the Harrison Cabinet, for "there are a couple of women in the case, Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Harrison. When Blaine was Secretary of State I was present at a reception given by Mrs. Blaine at which the latter snubbed Mrs. Harrison, and this settles it. Harrison will no doubt offer Blaine a foreign mission, but Mrs. Harrison will see that he is not in the Cabinet."

AN Albany despatch says: "Gen. Husted is an excellent parliamentarian and as well versed in the history of New York as any man living, but when he asserted on the floor of the House that Gen. Sheridan was born in Ohio he was guilty of an error that a less impulsive man would not have made. The best authority on Gen. Sheridan's birthplace is Gen. Sheridan's autobiography. In this work Gen. Sheridan gives his birthplace as Albany, N. Y., which must be accepted as incontrovertible. Gen. Husted to the contrary notwithstanding." [Gen. Sheridan's own words on this subject are as follows: "Before leaving Ireland they (my parents) had two children, and on the 6th of March, 1831, the year after their arrival in this country, I was born in Albany, N. Y."]

It has certainly always been supposed that Gen. Sheridan was born in Ohio. He was so borne on the records of the Military Academy and so reported in Colburn's Register of Graduates, and so borne on the Army Register up to the date of his death.



COLONEL E. I. BAILY, U. S. A., retired, was married at San Francisco, Dec. 1, to Mrs. S. P. Dorsey.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, U. S. A., presided over the Retiring Board which met on Thursday for the examination of Judge Advocate General D. G. Swaim, U. S. A.

THE ladies of the Washington Navy-yard have agreed upon Mondays as their reception day.

COMMODORE MONTGOMERY SICARD, U. S. N., registered at the Clarendon Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

COMMODORE WALKER, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is in New York, on official business.

DR. A. S. OBERLY, U. S. N., has left Avon, Conn., for Bethlehem, Pa., where he will locate for the rest of the winter.

LIEUTENANT AARON WARD, U. S. N., sailed for Bremen on Wednesday on the steamer *Elbe* en route to St. Petersburg.

GUNNER E. J. BEACHAM, U. S. N., is quite ill at his residence in Portsmouth, Va. He is attached to the Receiving Ship *Franklin*.

PAY DIRECTOR WASHINGTON, U. S. N., and family, and Capt. R. R. Wallace, U. S. N., and family, are located at the Portland for the winter.

MISS PARKER, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Parker, U. S. N., commenced a course of readings in New York City on Monday of this week.

CHIEF ENGINEER F. C. DADE, U. S. N., will, it is expected, be retired at his own request on Sunday next, Jan. 20, when he will have completed 40 years of service.

DR. T. L. CARROLL, formerly surgeon of the revenue cutter *Bear*, has recently been appointed to a responsible professional position under the State of New York.

LIEUTENANT W. H. SCHUTZ, U. S. N., superintendent of compasses, Bureau of Navigation, has returned to duty in Washington, after having spent a week in New York.

CAPTAIN R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., commandant of the Navy-yard Washington, and Mrs. Meade, have issued cards for a tea from 4 to 7, in the last two Mondays in January.

COMMODORE MONTGOMERY SICARD, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has gone to New York on official business. He will be absent only a few days.

MRS. STEMBEL, wife of Admiral Stembel, U. S. N., had a large reception at the Ebbitt House, Washington, on Thursday last. As usual, she was assisted by a bevy of pretty girls.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER J. G. EATON, U. S. N., and Mrs. Eaton have recently returned from Washington, and have taken apartments for the winter at 121 Beacon street, Boston.

LIEUT. COMDR. J. G. EATON, U. S. N., delivered the first of a series of lectures on navigation before the Dorchester, Mass., Yacht Club. His subject was "The Compass and Chronometer."

LIEUTENANT JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. N., for some time past on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has been detached and ordered to special temporary duty on board the *Chicago*.

SECRETARY AND MRS. WHITNEY have issued cards for Fridays in January, and the first reception, last week, brought out a large delegation of the Naval officers and their families residing in the Capital city.

COMMODORE J. G. WALKER, Lieut. Richard Rush and Mrs. Rush were among the Navy people in Washington attended the grand ball given by the City Troop of Philadelphia at the Academy of Music on Friday.

Among the most notable of the New Year's receptions held at the Mare Island Navy Yard was that of Mrs. E. F. Qualtrough, wife of Lieut. Qualtrough, U. S. N., who as Miss Rose was well known in Washington society some years since.

COMMODORE GEORGE BROWN, U. S. N., commandant of the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., who has been in Washington for the past week on business connected with the work on the *Texas*, has returned to his station. A number of pattern makers have been taken on to work in the mold loft in connection with the *Texas*.

MR. LOUIS WALDECKER, chief clerk of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, who has been seriously ill for the past three months, surprised and gladdened his fellow associates by appearing at his desk on Wednesday morning. He wants his name removed from the Binnacle List, as he is now rapidly improving, and in a very short time will be able to resume business at the old stand.

LIEUTENANT P. H. UEBEROTH, U. S. R. M., of the revenue steamer *Dexter*, recently wrote an article on the origin and development of storms, and it was read before the Historical Society of Newport, who tendered him a vote of thanks. The lieutenant has made quite an exhaustive study of the subject, and is deserving of commendation for trying to bring the subject within the understanding of all.

LIEUTENANT J. V. B. BLECKER, U. S. N., attached to the *New Hampshire*, is entertaining the 400 apprentice boys at Coasters' Island by his exhibition of sleight of hand performances and his recitation and sketches. They are given as part of a regular Friday evening entertainment. Mr. Blecker has a rival in the "Naval Apprentice Minstrels," who announce their coming at the Drill Hall, U. S. Training Station, Friday eve, Jan. 18.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has, by request of the President, extended an invitation to the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps in Washington, to attend with the ladies of their families the reception to be given at the Executive mansion from 9 to 11 o'clock on the evenings of Jan. 17 in honor of the Diplomatic Corps; Thursday, Jan. 18, in honor of Congress and the Judiciary; Thursday, Feb. 14, in honor of the Army and Navy; Thursday, Feb. 21, to the public.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER G. R. SALISBURY was married to Miss Adele Trowbridge, by the Rev. Dr. Cornwall, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 10. The ceremony was private. Mr. Salisbury, who has been attached to the New York Navy-yard for the past two years, has been granted two months' leave of absence, which he will spend with his bride at his father's home, near Kansas City, Mo.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF MELVILLE, U. S. N., having been asked by the Geographical Society of San Francisco, Cal., as to the identity of certain relics found by natives on the coast of Greenland, and supposed to have belonged to the ill-fated steamer *Jeannette*, has addressed a communication to the secretary of that association, in which he says: "As regards the authenticity of the articles I could only guarantee their authenticity by the inspection of the articles themselves."

#### RECENT DEATHS.

THAT gallant and well known officer, Brevet Brigadier-General Henry W. Wessells, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, retired, died at Dover, Del., Jan. 12, of heart failure. He entered West Point from Connecticut in 1829, was graduated in 1833 and assigned to the Infantry arm, and when the Mexican War broke out was captain in the 2d Infantry. He was wounded at Contreras and received the brevet of major for his gallantry there and at Churubusco. In 1861 he had attained the rank of major, 6th Infantry, and in 1862 was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He served with distinction in many engagements, was a prisoner of war in 1864, at Richmond, Danville, Macon, and Charleston, and at the latter city was placed under the fire of our batteries on Morris Island, then bombarding the city. On being released he performed responsible service as commissary of prisoners and commandant at Hart's Island. When the war closed he received the brevets of colonel and brigadier-general for his gallant and meritorious services. For his gallantry at Fair Oaks he had previously received the brevet of lieutenant colonel. Attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel, 18th U. S. Infantry, Feb. 18, 1865, he was placed on the unassigned list in 1869, and Jan. 1, 1871, was placed on the retired list at his own request. He then took up his residence at Litchfield, Conn. He has two sons in the Army, both captains, one in the 3d Cavalry and one in the 24th Infantry. General Wessells was an excellent officer of the old school and his death will be widely regretted.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES RICHARDS MILES, U. S. N., the young officer who had been lying very ill with yellow fever on board the *Panthe* since that vessel's return from Hayti, died on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15. Lieut. Miles made a brave fight for his life, but could not rally from the extreme weakness that followed the fever. The young officer, who had been an assistant instructor of mathematics at Annapolis, had but two hours' notice to join the *Panthe*. A short time before he had been ordered to the Asiatic squadron. Once before, while with the Darien expedition, he had the Chagres fever. Lieut. Miles was born in Cincinnati in 1851. He was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute, and in 1869 went to the Naval Academy. As a cadet he accompanied an expedition to South America. Upon attaining the rank of lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1884, he was assigned to shore duty as an instructor at the Annapolis Academy. He leaves a wife and two children in Norfolk, Va. The remains were taken to Swinburne Island on Tuesday, and from there will be sent to Norfolk for interment.

ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, D. D., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Ecclesiastical, Homiletic and Pastoral Theology at Princeton Theological Seminary, who died at Princeton, Jan. 13, in the 93d year of his age, was in early life chosen by the Legislature of Georgia to survey the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama through the lands of the Cherokee nation. The surveying party had to be protected by a company of dragoons, the Cherokees having declared that they would kill the first white man who entered the country. The young surveyor, however, won their confidence and the Cherokee chiefs dubbed him "Leather String" and assured him protection.

COLONEL PETER C. GAILLARD, who died at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 11, aged 78, was graduated from West Point July 1, 1835; promoted to the 1st Inf., served for awhile on frontier duty, and resigned April 30, 1838, and went into the cotton business at Charleston, S. C. He joined the Confederate service at the breaking out of the war and lost an arm in battle. After the war he was elected Mayor of Charleston and served as such until he was removed by Gen. Canby's order. In 1876 he was appointed treasurer of Charleston County and served as such until his death.

THE Junction City Tribune, referring to the late Mrs. Parker, mother of Chaplain J. B. Parker, U. S. Army, of Fort Riley, says: "She was the wife of the Rev. Roswell Parker, and shared with him all the toil and privations of his ministry of more than half a century, during pioneer days in New York and Michigan, spending the evening of her life in Kansas with her children. She was very active in religious life, passed through many revivals in which she was an efficient worker for the Master, and at last fell asleep peacefully, making a joyful transit to the better land."

OWEN BROWN, who died last week at Pasadena, Cal., aged 74, was a son of John Brown, of Ossawatimie, and the last survivor of the Harper's Ferry

affair. The dead man had for a number of years passed the life of a hermit on a remote summit of the Sierra Madre Mountains, known as Brown's Peak.

MR. H. LONGNECKER, a venerable gentleman of 73, father of Lieut.-Comdr. E. Longnecker and Ensign H. G. Longnecker, U. S. N., died Dec. 29, at Harrisburg, Pa.

DR. JOHN SINICKSON, who died at Salem, N. J., Jan. 16, was a veteran of the Mexican war and was confined in the Mexican prisons many months.

#### FIFTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs in submitting a favorable report on House bill 9974, to regulate the course at the Naval Academy proposes several amendments, the most important of which fixes the number of appointments from graduates to the Navy and Marine Corps at not less than 15 instead of 20, and fixes the age for admission at from 15 to 19 instead of from 16 to 21. It is also provided that cadets shall be appointed one year in advance of the time of their admission.

The Senate Naval Committee, as reasons for recommending the adoption of so much of the House bill as divides the classes in the Naval Academy, at the end of their third year, into two divisions, the one for future admission to the line of the Navy and the Marine Corps, and the other to the Engineer Corps, adopt the report of the House Committee of April 24, 1888, Fiftyth Congress, first session, Report No. 1933. The changes recommended by the committee as to the minimum number of cadets to be appointed each year, at the end of the six years' course, into the various grades of commissioned officers of the Navy, is supported by the report of this committee, of May 24, 1888, Fiftyth Congress, first session, Report No. 1377, to accompany Senate bill 2925, which passed the Senate. The committee, however, now make the minimum number fifteen, instead of twenty as at first proposed by them, and instead of the number of ten as prescribed by existing law. Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy the Senate Committee propose that the ages of admission to the Academy shall be fifteen as a minimum and nineteen as a maximum. Letters of the Secretary of the Navy and Superintendent of the Naval Academy are given in support of their recommendation.

At the meeting of the Senate Military Committee on Thursday favorable reports were adopted on bills granting right of way through the Fort Hays and Fort Custer military reservations; also upon an amendment intended to be proposed to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating \$40,000 for a pedestal for a statue of General Sheridan to be erected in Washington.

The Senate Naval Committee held a meeting this week, but did not accomplish any business.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was passed by the House on Saturday last without material opposition to any of its provisions, and as reported from the Military Committee several weeks ago. Points of order raised against the provisions appropriating \$400,000 for a new academic building and \$100,000 for a gymnasium and fencing building were overruled in each instance by the Speaker and the passage of the bill, with these provisions incorporated, occurred within twenty minutes after it was called up. The bill as passed by the House appropriates \$559,000, or about \$570,000 more than appropriated for the current year, the increase being for the purposes mentioned.

If legislation reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General in the Army for the benefit of Major-General Schofield is not enacted at this session of Congress it will not be the fault of the House Military Committee. A measure for that purpose has received the unanimous support of that Committee, the report prepared by General Spauld pre-senting some very cogent arguments in its favor, and it is understood to be the intention of the Committee to urge action by the House at the first opportunity. Similar action may also soon be expected by the Senate Military Committee to whom a bill for the purpose, introduced by Senator Chandler, was referred this week. The bill as reported by the House Committee provides:

That the grade of Lieutenant-General be, and the same is hereby, revived in the Army of the United States; and the President is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Lieutenant-General, to be selected from among the officers in the military service of the United States not below the grade of major-general: *Provided*, That after such appointment has been made there shall be only two officers of the grade of major-general in the Army of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the pay and allowances of the Lieutenant-General of the Army shall hereafter be fixed at \$9,500.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Chandler provides:

That the grade of Lieutenant-General be, and the same is hereby, revived in the Army of the United States; and the President is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Lieutenant-General, to be selected from among the officers in the military service of the United States not below the grade of major-general, who, being commissioned as Lieutenant-General, may be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure or the President, to command the armies of the United States.

The prospects for the enactment of a law this session, authorizing the retirement of W. S. Rosecrans, with the rank and pay of a brigadier general, is thought to be very good. Both military committees have recommended it, and his other friends in Congress have promised to urge early and favorable consideration. In the House the proposition may meet with some opposition from those who remember Gen. Rosecrans's uncompromising opposition to the bill for the retirement of Gen. Grant, but if the measure can be brought to a vote it will probably pass both the House and Senate.

The House Committee on Printing recommend the publication, at a cost of \$5,500, of 4,000 copies of the work on "The Military Policy of the United States," left in MS. by General Emory Upton, U. S. A. Gen. James H. Wilson offers to supervise the work as it goes through the press without expense to the Government. 300 copies are to be given to the sister of Gen. Upton, Mrs. Edwards.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3807, Plumb. That there shall be allowed to



each regiment of the Army of the United States a band, to consist of one chief musician, two principal musicians, one sergeant, and thirty privates. The chief musician shall be appointed by the Secretary of War, and hold office during good behavior. The other members of the band shall be enlisted for a period of five years under such general direction as to age and qualifications as the Secretary of War shall prescribe. The appointments of principal musicians and sergeants shall be made by the colonels of the respective regiments substantially as appointments of non-commissioned officers are now made. The chief musician shall receive as compensation \$100 per month, and the principal musicians shall receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineers. The band sergeant shall receive \$30 per month, with the allowances of similar grade, and the privates shall be divided into three classes, and shall, respectively, be paid as follows: For the first class, \$24 per month; for the second class, \$20 per month, and for the third class, \$16 per month, with allowances for length of service and re-enlistment now allowed by law to other enlisted men of the Army.

**H. R. 12111, Townsend.** Appropriates \$100,000 to establish a national military and naval museum in the city of Washington, in which shall be preserved and exhibited such objects of a military and naval character which are now or may be hereafter in possession of the Government of the United States as may be designated by the Board of Directors, including objects which may be acquired by gifts or purchase. A board of five directors is hereby created for said museum, consisting of the President of the United States, who shall be ex-officio president of the board, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and two other persons, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and serve for a term of four years without compensation. They shall appoint a superintendent with a salary of \$2,500 per annum, with such clerks and employees as may be necessary.

Sec. 2. That a building to contain said museum shall be erected by and under the direction of a commission composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Architect of the Capitol, upon a suitable site to be selected by said commission on one of the Government reservations in the city of Washington, in accordance with plans prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers and subject to the approval of the Board of Directors; and said building shall be susceptible of further extension and enlargement without marring its architectural harmony and effect.

**H. R. 12121, Chipman.** Appropriates \$1,000 for testing the Baiduke combination propeller, with a view of its adoption in the U. S. Navy.

**H. Res. 248, Hires.** Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase a suitable site for testing heavy ordnance and making experiments in gunnery.

Whereas the range or proving ground now in use by the Government at Sandy Hook is inadequate for testing modern heavy ordnance and solving the various experimental problems connected with the science of gunnery; and

Whereas responsible owners of property situated in Atlantic and Cumberland Counties, in the State of New Jersey, have offered a tract of land about ten miles long by two miles wide, and containing 12,375 acres, suitable for such purposes, to the Secretary of War, at a cost to the Government of \$225,000; and

Whereas it is deemed expedient that this property should be secured for the purposes above referred to; therefore, Resolved, etc. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase the tract of land aforesaid at a price not exceeding \$225,000, and that sum of money is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

#### YELLOW FEVER ON THE YANTIC.

A LETTER is published, signed by petty officers and enlisted men of the *Yantic*, testifying to the attention and kindness shown by Commander Oscar F. Heyerman, commanding, and Passed Asst. Surg. R. H. McCarty, of the vessel, to the victims of yellow fever on board. The communication says: "Commander Heyerman did not limit his duty to the superintendence of the work, but by personal handling of those infected, irrespective of rank (having previously brought them into his own cabin), and by cheering words he showed the great heart of the gentleman as well as the courage to meet the unseen foe." Of Surg. McCarty they say that "his unremitting care of the sick by night and by day was simply beyond praise." The letter closes as follows:

"If mere duty was done by those gentlemen [as many officers in the Service might have considered all that was required] it would not have called for any remark, but the devotion to our interests and welfare shown on this occasion compels us to offer our tribute of thanks and heartfelt gratitude to Comdr. G. F. Heyerman and Dr. McCarty.

"On behalf of the crew—John E. Holland, master at arms; James Frayley, machinist; M. W. Hennessy, machinist; John M. Hope, engineer's yeoman; Geo. H. Woodward, apothecary; H. D. Monachel, schoolmaster; P. J. Lents, ship's writer; M. O'Toole, chief boatswain's mate; H. A. Connors, chief gunner's mate; H. P. Pedersen, carpenter's mate; Antonio Williams, armorer; J. A. Anderson, sailmaker's mate; Samuel Pritchard, chief quartermaster; John F. Duryee, quartermaster; Michael Bow, captain of the forecabin; Frank Small, boatswain's mate; John H. Dalton, quartermaster; Geo. Kline, corporal, U. S. Marine Corps, and Frederick Hensen, ship's cook."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### SERVICE MATTERS AT PENSACOLA.

THE garrisons of the Navy Yard and Fort Barrancas have quickly taken upon themselves their wonted shape. In one very important feature the Navy Yard is not as it has been for three years past. The marines who were sent away in September last owing to the prevalence of dengue fever in and about Pensacola, have not been returned. We are soon to lose their genial and accomplished commander, Captain H. Clay Cochrane, and his charming wife, well remembered as the daughter of a former commandant of the yard, the late Captain Edward P. Lull, U. S. N.

We regret to say that the new naval commandant, Captain Huntington, has been quite ill, but happily is now recovering. Prior to his illness, Captain and Mrs. Huntington were the recipients of many social courtesies from their friends at the yard and Fort Barrancas. At the latter place the troops are quite settled from their summer and autumnal encampment at Huntsville, Ala. The social festivities of the season have been opened by Colonel and Mrs. Langdon entertaining their friends including the new comers of both garrisons.

The fine band of the 2d Art., which sustains its old reputation of being one of the best in the service, gives open-air concerts three times a week. They have added to their repertoire many new pieces, and discourse sweet music at

the daily guard mountings and parades. This is such a treat to all residents, and attracts so many visitors from Pensacola, that but one mind prevails the community when they unite in saying, long may Barrancas remain Regimental Headquarters.

On New Year's eve, the Florida Club of Pensacola gave a delightful reception. Owing to the illness of Captain Huntington the Navy Yard was not represented, but there was quite a large delegation from Fort Barrancas, including Col. and Mrs. Langdon; Dr. and Mrs. Gorgas; Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle; Capt. Grimes and Lieuts. Niles, Bridgman and Pierce.

On New Year's day the weather was quite stormy, but within the commanding officer's quarters all seemed bright. The usual New Year's table was ready for visitors, and Mrs. Langdon and Mrs. Hoyle. The sad intelligence of the death of Mrs. Schofield, the wife of the Commanding General of the Army, had not been received at the Navy Yard and Fort Barrancas until the festivities of the holiday season had passed away.

#### CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON, 1814.

We would respectfully call the attention of our legislators at the National Capital to the fact that this story of the capture of Washington is not a yarn of an actual occurrence, written at the time by a British officer, and now sent to us by a correspondent who has exhumed it from the archives of the past. It is old but timely.

The British fleet having on board the army destined to invade the United States, sailed from the Island of Bermuda on the 8th day of August, 1814, and entered Chesapeake bay on the morning of the 14th. On the 19th the troops amounting in round numbers to 4,500 men, composed of Infantry, Artillery, sailors and marines, with one six and two three pound guns under the command of Maj.-Genl. Ross, landed at St. Benedict, on the Patuxent river in Charles County, Md.

The army of invasion was divided into three Brigades, commanded respectively by Cols. Thornton, Brooke and Patterson. There were no horses in the command except those of the general and staff officers, and the guns were drawn by sailors.

The first encampment was on a slight elevation about two miles back from the river. On the 20th the army marched about six miles up the river in the direction of the town of Nottingham, many of the men falling out on the march, not being yet off of their sea legs. Each soldier in addition to his arms carried sixty rounds of ball cartridge, a knapsack containing clothing, a blanket, haversack with three days rations and a canteen or wooden keg filled with water.

On the 21st, after a slight skirmish, Nottingham, situated on the river, was reached. It was found entirely deserted by its inhabitants.

On the 22d the march was ten miles to the town of Marlborough, the enemy's horse occasionally being seen. During the night loud explosions were heard further up the river, caused by blowing up of the small American squadron under command of Commodore Barney, and which up to this time seems to have been the object of the expedition.

At 2 o'clock P. M. on the 23d, the column took the road to Washington, skirmishing occurring at intervals, and encamped near the junction of the road leading to Alexandria.

During the night the troops were much annoyed by small parties of Americans.

On the 24th the march was resumed over dusty roads, which with the intense heat caused many men to fall behind from inability to keep up. About noon on turning a sudden angle in the road the American Army became visible, occupying an elevation beyond a stream of about the breadth of the Isis at Oxford which separates it from the town of Bladensburg.

The Americans were drawn up in three lines, their front and left covered by the stream and their right resting upon a thick wood and ravine. Across this stream was a narrow bridge, extending from the chief street of the town to the continuation of the road, which passed through the centre of their position. The artillery consisted of 20 pieces; two heavy guns were placed in the road commanding the bridge and two more on each side of the road; the remainder were scattered along the second line of infantry occupying the intervals between regiments. The cavalry was massed in one body in a stubble field near the left of their position.

The British moved down the street of the village leading to the bridge under fire of the guns placed to the right and left of the road.

When the bridge was reached the two guns in the road opened with tremendous effect; at the first discharge almost an entire company was swept down. The bridge being crossed, the troops deployed to the right and left and immediately moved to the attack.

The most resistance was met on the American right, and it was not until the arrival of reinforcements and the turning of their left by a flank movement that they gave way, leaving ten guns in the hands of the victors.

The loss of the British was severe; out of two-thirds of the army which were engaged upwards of 500 men were killed and wounded. Cols. Thornton and Wood and Maj. Brown were severely wounded, and Gen. Ross had his horse shot under him.

The two brigades which had been engaged remained on the field while the 3d, which had formed the reserve, pushed rapidly on to Washington.

The intention of Gen. Ross, it is stated, was to lay the city under contribution and return to the shipping.

The troops were halted on a plain near the city and a flag of truce was sent forward for the purpose of conferring with the authorities. This party was fired upon from the windows of one of the houses, and the horse of Gen. Ross who accompanied the party was killed. The house was set on fire and all the people found in it put to the sword, and the troops at once proceeded to burn and destroy everything connected with the Government, including the "Senate House," the President's "Palace," barracks, dockyard, arsenal and barracks.

The remainder of the Army after removing the

wounded into Bladensburg marched after dark by the light of the burning city and bivouacked on the plain where the reserve had first halted. The inhabitants were terror-stricken and the bridge over the Potomac was crowded with fugitives.

On the morning of the 25th the Light or 1st Brigade moved into the city and the reserve fell back to a height about half a mile in the rear.

As the work of destruction had been completed there was no further occasion to scatter the troops and they were kept together as much as possible on Capitol Hill.

A large army of Americans had appeared on the heights two or three miles from the city and sent out detachments of horse into the suburbs. A heavy storm occurred at this time, which perhaps prevented an attack.

Gen. Ross having accomplished all he could hope to do, and not caring to risk another action, resolved to retreat as soon as night fell. As soon as it became dark the 3d Brigade, which was posted in the rear, began to withdraw, followed by the guns, the 2d Brigade, and, last, the 1st Brigade, reversing the order of march during the advance. The rear of the column did not quit Capitol Hill until late, great secrecy was observed, the fires were replenished, so as to deceive the Americans, and as an order had been issued that no inhabitants should appear on the streets after 8 o'clock P. M., the retiring troops cleared the town without any alarm being given. At Bladensburg the troops halted for an hour, while those who had thrown away their knapsacks endeavored to recover them. The march was resumed, and kept up the entire night without once stopping to rest.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, the command being exhausted, a halt was called, and in less than five minutes the whole command was sound asleep, except the sentinels. At noon the troops were aroused and the march continued without halting to the former position near Marlborough, and were there halted for the night.

On the 27th, feeling safe from pursuit and being near the fleet, the march was only to Nottingham where the troops lay all day of the 28th, while the wounded, the artillery and "plunder" were being embarked.

On the 29th the march was made to St. Benedict, and on the 30th the regiments one by one marched to the beach and were transferred by boats to their respective vessels.

The writer states that Admiral Sir George Cockburn suggested that the expedition to Washington be undertaken, but thinks that the entire credit for its success is due to Gen. Ross.

He thinks that it was an error for the British General to advance troops in single column across a narrow bridge exposed to the fire of artillery "when the stream could easily have been forded."

His criticism of the conduct of the Americans is very severe and he thinks that they committed a series of blunders from the beginning to the end of the affair; says they should not have risked an action in the open country against regular troops, but should have felled trees, dug ditches, and harassed the invaders with constant skirmishing, and that as every man of them was a marksman, this mode of warfare was adapted to their habits as well as to the nature of the country, and that had this course been pursued the advance would not have been further than Nottingham.

Again, the Americans erred in leaving Bladensburg unoccupied and thinks that being composed of substantial brick houses it might have been held for hours against all the efforts of Gen. Ross's troops, and that a great lack of military knowledge was displayed in the disposition of their infantry and artillery. There was not in their position a single point where the attacking force would be exposed to a cross fire, and the infantry was drawn up in three straight lines, as if on parade, and the guns were posted in the same order by ones and twos at every interval.

He pays a high compliment to the American Commodore Barney and his sailors who participated in the action. States that personally the Americans are as brave as any nation in the world, but have not the experience nor the habits of soldiers and that the capture of Washington was more owing to their "blindness" than to any other cause.

#### FIRST LANDING ON WRANGEL ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It is strange that in an article on "The United States Revenue Cutter Service" in the current number of "Drake's Magazine," so careful a writer as Lieut. Smith should have made the mistake of attributing the first landing on Wrangel Island to Capt. M. A. Healy, who, he says, was the first officer to step upon its shores. The expedition of the revenue cutter *Corwin*, under command of Capt. C. L. Hooper, after much difficulty, reached Wrangel Island August 12, 1881. This was the first time, so far as is known, that this remote island was ever touched by the explorer. The United States flag was planted there by Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, who effected a landing in a small boat with a number of others. Capt. Healy was not a member of this party. While the latter officer is deserving of the highest praise for his work in Arctic waters, the credit of the first landing on Wrangel Island or of the results which grew out of the enterprise and maritime skill of the Jeannette relief expedition, does not belong to him, nor is it at all probable that he desires any different impression to exist.

VETERAN.

#### PARAGRAPH V., ARMY REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Par. 5 Army Regulations, 1881: "Deliberations or discussions among any class of military men, having the object of conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation towards their superiors, in the military service \* \* \* are strictly prohibited." The JOURNAL publishes occasionally the proceedings of meetings of the enlisted men who seize the occasion of the promotion of commanding officers to praise them in the highest terms.

According to my judgment these violations of Regulations are becoming entirely too common. Recognize the right of subordinates to hold meetings in praise of their superiors and we must equally admit their right of censure. The thing is entirely unmilitary and subversive of discipline and should be stopped.

D.



## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

- (1) "Outlines of International Law, with an Account of its Origin and Sources, and of its Historical Development, by GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A., Asst. Prof. of Law at the U. S. Military Academy, Harper and Brothers, New York."
- (2) "France and the Confederate Navy, 1862-1865, an International Episode, by JOHN BIGELOW, Harper and Brothers."
- (3) "Patriotic Reader, or Human Liberty Developed in Verse and Prose, from Various Ages, Lands, and Races, with Historical Notes, by HENRY B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., LL.D., author of 'Battles of the American Revolution,' etc., etc., in Sixteen Parts, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co."
- (4) "Notes on Military Science and the Art of War, by JOSEPH M. CALIFF, 1st Lieut., 3d U. S. Art., Prof. of Military Science and Tactics, State University of Iowa."
- (5) "Course on Military Communication, Part I, Military Bridges, by JAMES CHESTER, Captain, 3d Artillery, A. D. C., Instructor U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe."
- (6) "The Great Storm of the Atlantic Coast of the United States, March 11-14, 1888, by EVERETT HAYDEN."
- (7) "Some Phases in the Progress of Chemistry, Address by CHARLES E. MUNROE, Vice-President Section 6, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at the Cleveland Meeting, August, 1888. Printed at the Salem Press, Salem, Mass."
- (8) "The War Department at the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, Cincinnati, Ohio."
- (9) "Notes on Marine Propulsion Collected with Special Reference to the Inventions and Discoveries of Walter March Jackson, by CHARLES HULL BOTSFOED."
- (10) "Gale and Polden's Military Series. The First Class Army School Certificate Made Easy by an Army Schoolmaster, 3s. 6d." "The Royal Naval School Note Book, arranged for the Steam Branch Afloat, by JOHN R. HARVEY, Fleet Engineer, R. N. 4s." "A Continuation of the Historical Records of the 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards or the Carabiniers, by Captain A. SPROX. Gale and Polden Brompton Works, Chatham, Eng."
- (11) "La Marine et Les Prouvés Moderne par A. Bocher, ancien officier de marine. Paris: PAUL OLLENDOFF, éditeur 25 bis, Rue de Richelieu, 1888."
- This is a list of works by officers, or relating to the Services, which have been accumulating on our hands for some time. (1) Major Davis's work should have been noticed long ago. Since it was published he has been transferred from the 5th Cavalry to the Judge Advocate General's Department, and this publication is among the evidences of his fitness for his new position. It shows his mastery of the subject, for he has successfully undertaken what is one of the most difficult of tasks, to present general principles in a way to his understood by students—clearly, concisely, and free from technical language. It is a work of equal value to officers of both Services, and incidents are constantly arising which show the importance to them of a thorough knowledge of this subject.
- (2) Mr. Bigelow's work is another which has been some time before the public. It presents a history of the efforts of the Confederate States to procure ships of war in France, with which Mr. Bigelow's position as our Minister to France made him thoroughly familiar, and as to which he is the most competent surviving witness. Bullock, in his "Secret Service of the Confederate States," has given a part of this history, and Mr. Bigelow's work was needed to complete and correct his narrative. It is a very interesting story of the manner in which those who went out to shear came home shorn, and how the duplicity of our arch enemy, Napoleon III., was discovered by Mr. Bigelow, and his attempts to aid the Confederacy defeated. Though it is a strictly veracious narrative it is constructed on the plan of successful works of fiction, for virtue triumphs in the end and the villain of the story retires discomfited, leaving behind him a sulphurous odor.
- (3) The "Patriotic Reader" is the result of a happy conception on the part of Col. Carrington, which he has carried out with excellent judgment. Selections from the utterances of orators of all nations, and all times, which inspire patriotism and awaken the love of country are here gathered into a volume from which the young eloquist can make his choice. It is divided into sixteen sections, commencing with the eloquence of "Hebrew and related nations" and "Grecian and Roman patriotic expression," and ending with prophetic forebodings of the future of America, Rev. S. F. Smith's ode to America, closes the volume, which opens with Bryant's apostrophe to freedom, "twinned with man." Part XII. is the only book in our language that has all our national hymns, as well as those of foreign nations. It is a work never attempted before, and is just to all sections, parties, and religions. The Index is a new idea and very complete. We should be glad to see this work supersede all others for the purpose intended, for "just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."
- (4) Mr. Califf's notes are the results of a course of lectures delivered by him, and their purpose is to show how armies are organized and their affairs administered; how men are handled in actual warfare, and how battles are fought, and, in addition, something about the material employed in war—guns, ammunition, torpedoes and explosives; in short, to give the reader a speaking acquaintance with the science and art of war. The author has succeeded in condensing a great variety of information in a small compass, his little volume of 160 pages being the equivalent of about 27 such pages as that upon which this notice appears. We commend it to schools in which military science is taught, as well as to the militia and others seeking to obtain some general knowledge of the subject in the easiest possible way.
- (5) Mr. Califf in his preface offers his acknowledgments for valuable hints to Capt. Chester, whose work on Military Bridges is also before us. It carries the student further in the direction of technical study than the ordinary investigator cares to go and is intended primarily for instruction in the Department of Engineering of the Artillery School. It is, in effect, a condensation of the more elaborate work of General Hermann Haupt, a graduate of the Military Academy, who had charge of the construction and operation of our military railways during the war and who has since then demonstrated the feasibility of transporting oil in pipes for long distances. The bridges described by Capt. Chester have been selected on account of their simplicity and adaptability, being such as any Army officer may be called upon to build in the course of his service under the most disadvantageous circumstances and in the least possible time.
- (6) Mr. Hayden's paper is a description of the great blizzard of last March, which was presented in a lecture delivered before the National Geographical Society at Washington, April 27, 1888, and published in the National Geographic Magazine, Vol. I., No. 1. He shows that this phenomenal outburst of the ele-

ments was the result of the appearance of a long line, or trough, of low barometer instead of a circular or elliptical depression, as is usual. It is a most interesting narrative and is accompanied by a colored chart to make its descriptions still clearer.

(7) The accomplished chemist of the Torpedo School, Prof. Munroe, has turned aside for the moment from his study of explosives to favor the society which honored him by an election as Vice President in 1887 with a lecture on the general subject of progress in chemical science. Prof. Munroe is still a young man, on the higher side of 40, and if his life is spared, is destined to add still further to the progress of the science to which he has devoted the past 18 years, since his graduation from the Harvard Scientific School in 1871.

(8) We have already described the War Department display at the Cincinnati Exposition, of which Capt. A. H. Russell, O. D., and Lieut. E. S. Benton, 3d Art., U. S. Army, have prepared this very complete illustrated catalogue.

These eight volumes, with the others which we are called upon to notice from time to time, afford gratifying evidence that the members of our military establishment are not all allowing their faculties to rust from want of use, if there be some who are subject to that criticism. We include Mr. Bigelow, for, if we cannot precisely locate him in the Army Register, he belongs to the Army by the Chinese methods of transmitting honor, which works backward from son to sire, and he is certainly a warm friend of the Military Services, in spite of his recently developed objections to enlarging the area of West Point.

(9) Coming next to Mr. Botsford's little work we find him quoting extracts from a great variety of sources, confirmatory of his belief that hydraulic propulsion is destined to supplant all others, and his little volume consists of extracts applicable to this theory which is about to be tested in a vessel now building. We shall have more to say about it on another occasion.

(10) The three English works named are sent free by their publishers, post-paid, to any part of the world on receipt of the price given. The first contains a great variety of information, such as is called for in English examination, and will be found useful by those fitting for examinations here, e. g., for admission to the Military or Naval Academy for promotion from the ranks, etc. The Engineer's note book would, it seems to us, be equally valuable in our Service, as it is an index laid down in a systematic manner, for the various manipulations necessary to become a master of the engine room. It consists of blank pages with headings under which special notes and sketches can be made. In a pocket at the end of the volume is a useful index card, with numbers referring to the pages in the volume. The volume is a quarto, substantially and handsomely bound.

(11) La Marine, etc., is a pamphlet written shortly after the discussion in the French Chambers early last year. In it the example of the United States is cited for the emulation of France. "More than defective," the French Navy is still capable of rapid improvement if authority sufficient is confided to the present able heads of the Navy Department. But it is upon the Merchant Marine that the author places his chief reliance. It is for peace, the normal state of nations, that we should organize, and not for war, which is an accident, he argues, and he tells us with approval that after the war the United States devoted its attention energetically to the augmentation of its commercial power, expended only 70 millions of francs annually upon ships of war and coast defences.

The intelligence, energy, enterprise, good taste and sound judgment which show their finished product in that admirable magazine, "The Century" are also expended in other directions, notably in the new "Century Dictionary" upon which has already been expended seven years of labor and an amount of money which is itself a fortune. It is now approaching completion, and during the coming Spring, will be published by subscription, in monthly sections, the whole 6,500 pages, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes. Probably no work of greater magnitude or importance has been put forth by an American house. The editor-in-chief, Professor William Dwight Whitney, of Yale University, who is perhaps the highest authority in philology in both America and England, has been assisted by nearly fifty experts, college professors and others, each a recognized authority in his own specialty—the design of the dictionary being to make it complete and authoritative in every branch of literature, science and the arts. The work is encyclopedic; that is, encyclopedic in the sense that it gives, in addition to definitions and the etymological history of words, a very great amount of detailed information which has hitherto been found only in the encyclopedias, and often not even in them. There will be about six thousand and out in the text, the subjects of which have usually been chosen by the experts in charge of the special departments. They have been drawn, whenever possible, from the object itself, and engraved under the supervision of the Art Department of The Century Co. The engravings are said to be of a higher class than have yet found place in any work of this character.

An enlarged reproduction of the map of Siberia, showing the route taken by Mr. George Kennau, has been published by The Century Co. Copies are mailed, in a roller, to any address for 10 cents in stamps.

## UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Canteen Club, New York City, held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, was attended by 47 members. The report of the committee entrusted with the establishment of the United Service Club was placed on file, and a meeting for organization at an early date was determined on. The committee reported that 66 officers have associated themselves so far with the establishment of the club, and that there are fair indications that this number will be augmented by some 200 more names after the club is founded. Although it was the original intention to include only officers holding commissions, the committee now favors admitting officers honorably discharged.

It is reported from Bermuda that arrangements are being made for the laying of the submarine cable thence to Halifax—700 miles.

## THE ARMY.

## ARMY CONFIRMATIONS, Jan. 12, 1889.

Inspector-General's Department—Capt. Peter D. Vroom, of the Third Cavalry, to be inspector general, with the rank of major.

Judge Advocate-General's Department—Capt. Edward Hunter, of the First Cavalry, to be judge advocate, with the rank of major. Capt. George B. Davis, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be judge advocate, with the rank of major.

Quartermaster's Department—First Lieut. Robert Craig, of the Fourth Artillery, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Second Regiment of Cavalry—Lieut. Col. David R. Clemen, of the Third Cavalry, to be colonel.

Third Regiment of Cavalry—Major John J. Upham, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel. First Lieut. James Allen, to be captain. Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Dugan, to be first lieutenant.

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry—Captain Gerald Russell, of the Third Cavalry, to be major.

January 15, 1889.

Subsistence Department—Capt. Douglas M. Scott, 1st Inf., to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, Dec. 10, vice Cushing, promoted, 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 2d Inf., to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, Dec. 10, vice Whitehead, promoted. Andrew J. Smith, late colonel, 7th Cav., to be colonel of cavalry on the retired list.

G. O. 3, H. Q. A., Jan. 15, 1889.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Par. 2709 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 113, of 1885, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

2709. For commissary sergeants.—A crescent in white metal, points upward, inclosed in a wreath of dead or unburnished gilt metal.

By command of Major General Schofield:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

G. O. 4, H. Q. A., Jan. 16, 1889.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Par. 210 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

210. Transfers will take effect on receipt of the order at the post of the soldier, the commanding officer of his organization forwarding a complete descriptive list (containing date of transfer) to the commanding officer of the organization to which the soldier is transferred, he being taken up in accordance therewith.

By command of Major General Schofield:  
R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## General Officers.

The duties on which Brig. Gen. John Gibbon was ordered to San Francisco having been completed, he will return to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, Div. Pacific).

## Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Stephen W. Grossbeck, Act'g Judge Adv., Dept. Dakota (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Dakota).

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Francis Lorenz, Fort Walla Walla, will proceed to the post near Denver, Colo., for duty (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.).

The leave for ten days granted Col. Wm. W. Burns, asst. com. gen. sub. Governor's Island, is extended five days (S. O. 14, Jan. 17, Div. Atlantic).

## Medical Department.

At his request the contract of A. A. Surg. George W. Penrose is annulled (S. O. 1, Jan. 5, D. Dak.).

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Richard W. Johnson, asst. surg. (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.).

Capt. James E. Pilcher, asst. surg., will repair from Fort Wood to Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of giving instruction to the Hospital Corps of the 1st Brigade National Guard of Pennsylvania (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Benjamin Munday, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Sisseton, and will report to the C. O., Fort Sully, for duty (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surg. George A. Thompson will proceed from Phoenix, Md., to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and report for duty (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.).

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Edward Burr, C. E. (S. O. 2, Jan. 10, C. E.).

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 2d Lieut. James J. Meyer, C. E., is still further extended three months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months on account of sickness is granted Major Lawrence S. Babbitt, O. D. (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.).

## Chaplains.

Post Chaplain George W. Simpson is relieved from duty at Fort McIntosh and assigned to duty at Fort Brown (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Texas).

## Signal Corps.

Sergeant Charles L. Bossell, Cairo, Ills., will proceed to Sault de Ste. Marie, Mich., and assume charge of that station. Sergeant George Hans-Hagen, Sault de Ste. Marie, will proceed to Cairo, Ill., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 4, Jan. 12, Sig. office).

## THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered, As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Jan. 12, 1889:

## TROOPS.

Hdqrs. 2d Art., to St. Francis Barracks, Fla.  
Hdqrs. and Cos. F and I, 10th Inf., to Fort Marcy, N. M.

Co. I, 24th Inf., to Fort Thomas, Ariz.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs. B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and J, Ft. Maginnia, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply



for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, Fort Custer (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Dak.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle is extended one month (S. O. 5, Jan. 10, Div. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Michael Hoefler, Troop I (S. O. 5, Jan. 10, Div. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. William Miller, Troop B (S. O. 6, Jan. 11, Div. M.)

**2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.**  
Hdgrs. B. E. F. I. and M. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; O and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

1st Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis, Boise Barracks, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks and report as witness in a case now pending before a Court-martial (S. O. 151, Dec. 31, D. Columbia.)

Col. D. R. Clendenin will inspect ord. and ord. stores at Fort Walla Walla, for which Capt. S. T. Hamilton is accountable (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Columbia.) Leave for two months, to take effect after Feb. 1, is granted Capt. James N. Wheelan (S. O. 2, Jan. 8, Div. P.)

Capt. James G. MacAdams will report to Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, president Army Retiring Board, San Francisco, for examination by the Board (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

**3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.**

Hdgrs. C, E, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and I, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; J and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pecos, Colorado, Tex.

Pvt. Frederick G. Ledon, Troop C, is transferred to the Hospital Corps and assigned to duty at Camp Eagle Pass (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

**4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.**

Hdgrs. E, G, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.

Col. C. E. Compton will proceed on public business to Fort Grant (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, D. Ariz.)

**5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.**

Hdgrs. M, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Millott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; J, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The following transfers are ordered: 2d Lieut. Samuel E. Adair, from Troop H to Troop L; 2d Lieut. John B. Bellinger, from Troop L to Troop H; Lieut. Adair will join his proper troop (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

**6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.**

Hdgrs. A, C, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

The leave for twenty days granted Capt. W. A. Rafferty is extended ten days (S. O. 4, Jan. 2, Dept. M.)

Sergt.-Major George B. Stearns will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Jan. 11, 1889 (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

**7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.**

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Frederick E. Toy, Troop G (S. O. 8, Jan. 14, Div. M.)

**8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otto.**

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, J, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. James Hart, Troop G (S. O. 7, Jan. 12, Div. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. George Cumming, Troop G (S. O. 5, Jan. 10, Div. M.)

**9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.**

Hdgrs. B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKim, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. Harry G. Trout is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Washakie (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. W. L. Finley is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 4, Jan. 9, Dept. M.)

Major Adm. R. Chaffee, with Senior Vet. Surg. John Tompany, and John C. Hughes, civilian inspector, are appointed to inspect at Fort Du Chesse, Utah, the horses for the 9th Cavalry to be received under contract with C. E. Bruen for seventeen horses (S. O. 5, Jan. 12, D. Platte.)

**10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.**

Hdgrs. A, B, and L, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, E, and K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; F, Ft. San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

Major Frederick Van Vleet is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. F. J. Koester is authorized to purchase two public horses (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Levi P. Hunt, on leave at St. Louis, will repair to Jefferson Barracks for temporary duty at the Cavalry Depot (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. James S. Jonett has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 15, 1889 (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Leighton Finley will be relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will proceed to join his troop (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

**1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.**

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, G, H, I, L, and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K, Ft. Mason, Cal.

\* Light battery.

S. O. 81, of 1888, is amended to direct Capt. Julius W. MacMurray to proceed to Forts Grant and Apache, A. T., and Fort Wingate, N. M., to inspect and report upon the systems of sewerage and water supply (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, Div. P.)

**2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.**

Hdgrs. G, and A, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B, and H, Barrancas, Fla.; C, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; D and M, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; J, Jackson Bks., La.

\* Light battery.

Lieut. Col. Loomis L. Langdon will inspect signal property at Fort Barrancas, Fla., for which 2d Lieut. Charles F. Parker is responsible; also Q. M. stores and C. and G. E. for which Ord. Sergt. Thomas Henry is responsible (S. O. 11, Jan. 14, Div. A.)

**3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.**

Hdgrs. A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

\* Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Christopher W. Harold is extended one month and five days (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

**5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.**

Hdgrs. E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

\* Light battery.

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, from Bat. C to Bat. L; 1st Lieut. James C. Bush, from Bat. L to Bat. C (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

Major Tully McCrea (late Captain, 1st Art.), is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will report to the Comd. Gen. Div. of Atlantic for assignment to a station (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

**1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.**

Hdgrs. A, D, E, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; I, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

2d Lieut. Frederic A. Tripp, on sick leave in Washington, D. C., will report by letter to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits that may be sent to the Div. of Pacific (S. O., Jan. 16, H. Q. A.)

**2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.**

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The extension of leave granted Lieut. Col. Joshua T. Fletcher is further extended fifteen days (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.)

**3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.**

Hdgrs. A, D, E, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; G, Ft. Sisseton, D. T.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

2d Lieut. Henry P. McCain and Harry Freeland, Fort Snelling, will proceed to Fort Sisseton and report for Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 3, Jan. 9, D. Dak.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. William C. Bartlett is further extended three months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.)

**4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.**

Hdgrs. C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles McQuiston (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Columbia.)

**5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.**

Hdgrs. B, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

Major Edward C. Woodruff is relieved from duty at Fort McIntosh and will proceed to Fort Ringgold and take station (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Tex.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. James Crawford, Co. A (S. O. 7, Jan. 12, Div. M.)

**6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.**

Hdgrs. H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and G, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Leave for two months, to take about Feb. 1, is granted Col. Alexander McD. McCook, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 5, Jan. 10, Div. M.)

Pvt. William Goehrig has been promoted corporal in Co. E.

**7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.**

Hdgrs. B, C, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKim, Wyo.

1st Lieut. L. E. Burrett is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Washakie (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. Platte.)

Capt. William I. Reed, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, the extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted him is further extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.)

**8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.**

Hdgrs. A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Sergt. Winant V. P. Gush, Co. D, on furlough, will be discharged (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

**9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.**

Hdgrs. B, C, F, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Capt. Alfred Morton, having reported from Englewood, Ill., will proceed to David's Island and report to conduct to the Dept. of Arizona recruits for the 9th Inf. Capt. Morton will then join his company (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, Rec. Ser.)

**10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.**

Hdgrs. F, D, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Loma, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

**12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.**

Hdgrs. E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

2d Lieut. Harry C. Hale, A. C. S., Fort Bennett, Dak., will send by express \$339.48 to the Chief C. S. of the Dept. (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Dak.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., is further extended one month (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for one month is granted Sergt. James H. Still, Band, Fort Yates (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Dak.)

**13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.**

Hdgrs. B, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C and E, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Little Rock Bks., Ark.

**15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.**

Hdgrs. E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Fennema, D. T.

Sergt. Frank New, Co. D, Fort Randall, has been reduced, fined \$50, and relegated to confinement at hard labor for six months for, when senior non-commissioned officer of the guard and in charge of the same, neglecting his duty, by playing cards with members of the guard, and while engaged in the

game of cards, permitting through his neglect of duty a duly mounted and posted sentinel to leave his post and enter the guard-room and witness the game of cards.

**16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.**

Hdgrs. B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Richard R. Steedman (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.)

**17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mitzer.**

Hdgrs. A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Thomas Sharp (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Peter H. Mercler, Co. B, Fort D. A. Russell, having been convicted of drunkenness on guard and sentenced to forfeit \$30, Gen. Brooke approves the sentence in order that the accused may not wholly escape deserved punishment, but says that "it is not considered conducive to good discipline to retain as a non commissioned officer a man who has been found guilty of so grave an offence."

**18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.**

Hdgrs. B, D, and H, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Denver, Colo.

1st Lieut. C. B. Hinton, Fort Gibson, having been appointed R. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Hays and report for duty (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. W. T. Wood, Fort Hays, will, upon completion of transfer of the public property for which he is responsible, proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, Dept. M.)

The leave granted Capt. Thomas J. Lloyd is extended twenty days on account of sickness (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Philip Roth, Co. K (S. O. 6, Jan. 11, Div. M.)

1st Sergt. J. R. Depp, Co. A, for drunkenness on duty and sundry other offences, has been reduced to the ranks and fined \$40.

**19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**

Hdgrs. A, G, H, and I, San Antonio, Tex.; B, C, D, E, and F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; K, Ft. Concho, Tex.

1st Lieut. Simon C. Vedder will proceed to Harrisburg, Tex., on public business (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Tex.)

**20th Infantry, Colonel Edwin S. Otis.**

Hdgrs. B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The C. O. Fort Assiniboine will send Sergt. Chas. L. Herzog, Co. U, to Fort Shaw, Mont., for duty as telegraph operator (S. O. 1, Jan. 5, D. Dak.)

**21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.**

Hdgrs. A, C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKim, Wyo.

**24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.**

Hdgrs. A, D, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B, G, H, and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and E, San Carlos, Ariz.; I, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

**25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.**

Hdgrs. G, H, I, and K, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B, C, E, and F, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D, Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. Redmond Tully will report to Col. Edwin C. Mason, 3d Inf., president Army Retiring Board, St. Paul, for examination by the Board (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 412.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Entitled Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Jan. 12, 1889.

#### CASUALTY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Wessells (retired), died January 12, 1889, at Dover, Delaware.

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Apache, Ariz., Jan. 14. Detail: Lieut.-Col. George G. Hunt, 10th Cav.; Capt. Lewis Johnson, 24th Inf.; Capt. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Samuel L. Woodward, William H. Bess, and William Davis, Jr., 2d Lieuts. William H. Smith and James B. Hughes, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Frank H. Mills, 24th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Meade, Dak., Jan. 14. Detail: Major Reuben F. Bernard, 8th Cav.; Major George E. Head, 3d Inf.; Capt. Almond B. Wells, Edmund Luff, and Richard A. Williams, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Williams and John H. Beacom, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Michael J. Leishman, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John D. Hartman, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. William H. Hart, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 1, Jan. 5, D. Dak.)

At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 21. Detail: Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. James J. Van Horn, 25th Inf.; Major John M. Hamilton, 1st Cav.; Capt. Javan B. Irvine, 23d Inf.; Capt. Gaines Lawson, 23d Inf.; Capt. Charles W. Bess, Mott Hooton, and Hiram H. Ketchum, 22d Inf.; Capt. David R. Barnham, 15th Inf.; Capt. David B. Wilson, 25th Inf.; Capt. Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cav., and Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, A. J.-A. (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Dak.)

At Post near Denver, Colo., Jan. 10. Detail: Major G. K. Brady, 18th Inf.; Chaplain M. C. Blaine; Capt. Charles Richard, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. H. Baldwin and 2d Lieut. S. A. Smoke, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. L. Steele, 18th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, Dept. M.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Jan. 15. Detail: Capt. Lewis Smith and Frank W. Hess, 1st Lieuts. James O'Hara, George A. Thurston, John B. Eaton, Charles W. Hobbs, and Henry R. Lemly, 2d Lieut. John D. Barrette, and Admit. 2d Lieut. Porter G. March 2d Lieut. 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John D. Hartman, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. William H. Hart, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., Jan. 10. Detail: Major Samuel Owenshine and Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith, 23d Inf.; Capt. Louis M. Maus, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Henry J. Haynsworth, Q. M. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Charles Hay and 2d Lieut. James K. Thompson, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Ariz.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., Jan. 12. Detail: Majors John W. Williams and Harvey E. Brown, Surzs.; Major James W. Scully, Q. M.; Capt. William McK. Duun and 2d Lieut. Ernest Hinds, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Herman C. Schumann, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 11, Jan. 14, Div. A.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., Jan. 21. Detail: Major George W. Baird, Pay Dept.; Capt. Joseph B. Campbell and George G. Greenough, 1st Lieuts. William F. Stewart and Clarence P. Townsley, and 2d Lieut. George F. Landers, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 14, Jan. 15, Div. A.)

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Jan. 17. Detail: Major



Charles B. Throckmorton, Capt. John H. Calef, and 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt and 2d Lieut. Charles G. Treat, 5th Art.; and 1st Lieut. Wright P. Edgerton, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 12, Jan. 12, Div. A.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Jan. 13. Detail: Capt. John R. Brinkley, George W. Crabb, and Joshua A. Fessenden, 1st Lieut. Luigi Loma, Grainger Adams, and Harvey C. Carbaugh, and 2d Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 6th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 13, Jan. 12, Div. A.)

At Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., Jan. 21. Detail: Major William Sinclair and Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 2d Art.; Capt. Walter Reed, 3d Art.; Capt. John C. Scantling and 2d Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. George F. Barney, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 12, Jan. 12, Div. A.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Jan. 21. Detail: Major Francis L. Guenther, 3d Art.; Capt. Phillip H. Ellis, 13th Inf.; Capt. William P. Graves, 1st Lieut. James E. Eastman and William A. Simpson, and 2d Lieut. William F. Stone, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Edward P. Lawton, 13th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 14, Jan. 12, Div. A.)

#### Army Boards.

An Army Retiring Board will meet at St. Paul, Minn., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Edwin C. Mason, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Horace Jewett, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Wood, A. G.; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Alder, Surgeon; Capt. Edgar A. Meador, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Inf., and Col. George H. Mendell, C. E., are detailed to act in conjunction with Surg. H. W. Sawtelle, Marine Hospital Service, for the purpose of establishing the boundary lines of and transferring a portion of the military reservation of Angel Island, Cal., to the Treasury Department, for temporary use as a quarantine station in San Francisco Harbor (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Alexander Mackenzie and Alexander M. Miller and Capt. Ernest H. Ruffner, C. E., will assemble at Quincy, Ill., to establish the harbor lines in Quincy Bay (S. O. 4, Jan. 12, C. E.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, D. Q. M. G.; Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Card, D. Q. M. G.; and Capt. John F. Rodgers, M. S. E., will assemble at the Q. M. G. Office for examination of an applicant for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery (S. O., Jan. 15, H. Q. A.)

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

##### Division of the Pacific—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

A Roster of Troops in this Division which reaches us this week is a model of typographical neatness and is replete with useful information concerning our troops on the Pacific Coast, etc.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT, N. Y.

JANUARY 15, 1889.

The examinations were finished about the middle of last week and the result published on Friday morning. Recitations have been resumed and the regular daily routine has again been entered upon. The number of cadets found deficient on examination and discharged was 26, a comparatively small number, but quite a number, six, have been turned back. Two 1st classmen have been conditioned in ordnance and will be examined in March. Three members of other classes were turned back and fifteen cadets were discharged.

Cadets Wall, Bennett and Morrow, of the 3d class, have been made corporals in place of the three corporals of the 3d class who have been turned back to join the present 4th class.

There were two concerts last week, an officer's concert on Thursday evening and a cadet concert, instead of the regular cadet hop, on Saturday evening.

The work of repairing the West Shore tunnel has been completed much sooner than was at first thought possible. Last Sunday a train was run through the tunnel for the first time since the accident occurred. The experiment was made with a freight train. The baggage car, which was crushed by the caving in of the earth, or rather the reverse of it, was brought to light a few days ago, and, being beyond repair, was burned.

The novel sight of flotillas going up and down the river, in clear water, in the middle of January, can be seen frequently and is one of the remarkable accompaniments of this remarkable winter.

About fifty persons were present at the officers' hop last evening, which was conducted by Prof. Bass. It was the sixth hop of the series. The hop-goers have been particularly fortunate this winter in regard to the weather on hop nights, which has been almost without exception very favorable. The hop began shortly after nine and lasted until about one. Twenty-five dances out of a programme of twenty nine were danced.

Among the number present were Gen. and Mrs. Parks, Prof. and Mrs. Michle, Prof. and Mrs. Mercer, Prof. and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Col. and Mrs. Hawkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Dadds, Capt. and Mrs. Derby, Lieut. and Mrs. Cameron, Lieut. and Mrs. Howan, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnston, Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis, Lieut. and Mrs. Goetzels, Lieut. and Mrs. Lundeen, Misses Andrews, Hawkins, Reynolds, Mitchell, Young, Newlands, Parks, Craney and Sharp, Lieut. Landis, Bellinger, Hodges, Noyes, Taylor, Macomb, Galbraith, Benson, Tillman, Biddle, Jackson and Tait.

The wife of Major W. R. King, Engrs., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Irving Hale.

Lieut. Edward Davis, 3d Art.; Lieut. W. P. Edgerton, 2d Art.; Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th Art., and Mrs. Adams, and a son of Col. Charles H. Tompkins have been among recent visitors to the post.

The President has appointed the following cadets at large to the Military Academy: Edward Buchanan Cassatt, of Haverford College, Montgomery County, Penn., a grandnephew of President Buchanan; David Sheridan Stanley, son of Brig-General David S. Stanley, and Lincoln Fay Kilbourne, son of Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, 2d Art. There is yet one vacancy in the list of cadets at large. It will probably be filled by appointment within a few days.

Candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June next have been designated this week as follows:

Robertson Honey, Newport, R. I.

Alt, Earl C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.

Alfred Wettersmark, Jr., Henderson, Texas.

William J. Kirby, Front Royal, Va.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### RECEPTION AT WHIPPLE BARRACKS.

The officers of the 9th Infantry at Whipple on January 2 gave a brilliant reception to Col. and Mrs. Hough and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Brayton.

The Arizona Miner, referring to the occasion, says: "It was intended as a reception to Col. and Mrs. Hough on their first advent to Arizona, but it also afforded the present an opportunity to say 'good-bye' to Col. and Mrs. Brayton, who are not only extremely popular in military circles, but are great favorites with the citizens of Prescott and vicinity. The reception was given in the regimental headquarters building, which was brilliantly illuminated and artistically decorated for the occasion. Dancing was commenced about 9 to extend in music by the 9th Infantry band, and kept up until 11, when an elegant lunch was served. After lunch, dancing was resumed and continued until after midnight. While great regrets are manifested at the departure of Col. and Mrs. Brayton, who have come to be looked upon

as of our people, it is a pleasure to know that their successors are such a genial gentleman and amiable lady as Col. and Mrs. Hough. Col. Hough has served his country long and faithfully as a military officer, and while he has been stationed in every other territory, this is his first service in Arizona."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT SHERMAN, I. T.

JANUARY 6, 1889.

THE Lakeside Variety Troupe gave a theatrical performance Dec. 19, 1888, their first appearance. Private Fred Robertson, Troop L, 5d Cavalry, is manager. The hall was literally packed. The opening was grand, with Robt. Gage, Co. C, 4th Inf., as bones, W. D. Smith with tambourine, and original jokes, fresh, spicy, and local. The pantomime of "Ten Minutes in the Opera," with Bill Hammar as manager, Gage, Miss Patricia Rosa, and Thomas as Sam (the servant), was rendered in a most excellent manner. The second piece, "The Dutch Justice," was simply grand. Trumpeter Jortmann's acting was superb, and the audience kept up a continual round of applause and cheering during the performance of the piece. Martin and Smith in their original song and dance, and Beutley and Berry in their original specialties, were very enjoyable. "The Charge of the Light Brigade" was very enjoyable. The troupe is rehearsing and preparing for the future, and we predict for them a successful and lucrative career.

The ubiquitous Santa Claus, accompanied by his son, a beautiful little boy of two years representing Jack Frost, artistically dressed, made a most triumphant entry into the post hall on Christmas Eve. The Lakeside Variety Troupe entertained the children and the large audience for an hour with some of their most interesting sketches and original and local hits. The 4th Infantry Cornet Band furnished the musical part of the entertainment. Our post is just proud of the Lakeside Variety Troupe, and we believe it will soon stand without a peer in the Army.

Private Hemple, Co. D, 4th Infantry, ended his troubles in this life Dec. 23, 1888, by taking an overdose of morphine. He was buried with the usual military honors. T.M.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

New Year's day was observed by comparatively few people at Fort Leavenworth, considering the large number of officers and families stationed at this delightful post. The few ladies who did keep open house were as well appreciated as the officers who honored them by calling. A variety of baskets were found in the arsenal and at the prison. On the Main Parade Mrs. McCook dispensed the hospitalities with her usual grace. Mrs. Woodhull was also prepared to receive her guests, assisted by Miss Cora Taylor. Received in her dainty parlor, with curtains drawn to the exclusion of daylight, the room being effectively lighted by candles and lamps with colored shades. At West End, Mrs. Wetherill, assisted by Miss McCook, entertained in a delightful and very substantial manner. Mrs. Wagner also received.

Mrs. Case gave a delightful progressive euchre party on New Year's eve, and at midnight a horn was blown when all exchanged the usual New Year's greeting.

Mrs. Merritt gave a delightful ladies' lunch on Saturday, which, as usual with that lady, was a very pleasant occasion.

Mrs. Woodhull is endeavoring to start an industrial school for the children of enlisted men and officers. For more than a year she has labored with immense success at a sewing school in her own house. Now the number is so large that the class will meet at the hop room once a week and Mrs. Woodhull will have able assistants in Mrs. Wolfe and Miss Lindsey Page. The sewing class is prepared to do mending for bachelors, young or old. A cooking school began on Saturday a course of practical lessons at the residence of Mrs. Wetherill; the first lesson was given from 10 to 12 o'clock. This is a progressive step which might be followed throughout the Army.

Dr. and Mrs. Hough returned to Fort Riley by way of Fort Leavenworth a few days ago.

The interior of the Fort Leavenworth mess has been thoroughly renovated and is a great comfort to the homeless bachelors. Capt. and Mrs. Whipple will hold a dancing reception at the hop room on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, to which all are invited. We rejoice in the rapid transit which is now in good working order and carries one to town in 10 minutes—a delightful improvement on the so-called Hurdle.

A society, which styles itself the "Cannibals," composed principally of Teutons, holds its meetings on Friday evening in the rooms of Lieut. Riekmann. "On duty" is a very catchy club. We have not had any winter yet and fear of an ice famine the coming summer are entertained by a few.

#### The Kansas City Times says:

Major Woodhull, surgeon, gave a reading, Jan. 10, for officers and enlisted men at the post chapel.

Lieut. Nicholson, 7th Cav., was a caller on Gen. McCook Jan. 9.

The following social events are to come off during January: Capt. and Mrs. Murray give a dancing party on the 15th, Surg. and Mrs. Woodhull card party on the 17th, and Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor a ball masque Jan. 25.

The prison has no 40 prisoners within its walls. This is the least number that has been there for some time.

Lieut. Lewis, 2d Art., is instructing eight non-commissioned officers in signaling.

Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison, 20th Inf., have returned to Manhattan.

A delightful dancing party was given Wednesday by Mrs. Capt. Whipple.

The family of Lt. McCaskey left Jan. 11 for Lancaster, Pa. Capt. Lloyd, 18th Inf., has returned from leave. Capt. Hall, 5th Cav., is the guest of Lt. Swift.

The dancing party given by Capt. and Mrs. Whipple, Jan. 8, was one of the most brilliant private entertainments given at Fort Leavenworth this winter. After supper the cotillion was danced, led by Lt. Almy, 25 couples participating. The favors were especially dainty and odd, and were distributed by Mrs. Gen. Merritt and Mrs. Dr. Page. Up to the present Gen. Hatch and McCook are the only two who have complied with instructions to forward names of officers and alternates selected for the next term of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

General Hatch has selected Lieut. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav., for duty at the school during the coming term and Lieut. M. D. Parker as alternate.

It is said Col. John R. Yard, 18th Inf., has asked to be retired. This promotes Lieutenant-Colonel Henry M. Lanelle to colonel.

The cavalry association meets Jan. 13 for the election of officers. General Merritt is the unanimous choice for president and Lieutenant Swift, 5th Cav., for secretary.

Lieutenant Alford, 20th Inf., left Jan. 15, for West Point, where Mrs. Alford will remain for some time.

#### FORT DU CHESNE, UTAH.

A FUNNY case recently occurred here. Private Jackson, Troop C, 9th Cavalry, has been tried by a General Court for, while on the march to Strawberry Valley, recurring without permission to Du Chesne and falsely reporting that three Indians had fired upon him and chased him back again. Further, he acted in an unsoldierly and cowardly manner by refusing to rejoin his troop en route to Strawberry Valley, saying some one had fired at him, and before he would go back he would go to the guard-house.

A Cheyenne correspondent of the New York World says: "Jackson told the story so well and appeared so impressed with the terrible experience that he was believed. The Army officers, from Major Chapin, who was in command, down, decided that the general upholding of redeking meant death for them unless reinforcements could be obtained. The fort was at once put in the best possible state of defence, and couriers were despatched to Fort Bridger and

Fort Douglas for aid. The women and children were huddled together in the one stone building of the fort, and the entire command were kept under arms all night. About 4 in the morning one of the sentinels saw a man crawling on hands and knees away from the fort. He fired and the man jumped to his feet and ran. A dozen horsemen dashed after him and after a short chase caught the poor wretch. It was Jackson. He broke down and confessed his cowardice. Three times every day at regular hours the soldiers at Fort Du Chesne form a line around the guard-house and emit frightful war-whoops. This is not according to Army discipline, but Major Chapin and the garrison officers who were so badly fooled do not seem to hear Jackson's tormentors."

#### SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

##### THE EXPRESS SAYS:

Mrs. Ballance and Mrs. Rice, of Peoria, Ill., the mother and sister of Capt. J. G. Ballance, are his guests. The soldier's mother has been in Mexico for some time. They have been in the City of Mexico since before Christmas, and now it is learned that Lieut. Binley and Mackay will return about the end of January. Lieut. Scriven will continue his tour south through Central America.

In the athletic contest between Troops B and L, 3d Cavalry, L came out a little ahead.

A recent desertion has thrown the whole garrison into a state of excitement and dismay. No drum parade can take place without this exposure of all eyes, and without whom the band cannot possibly move. This is no other than Drum Major Weston. The absence of the bearskin shako and the equally top heavy baton, struck the band dumb. Only two selections were played after guard mount, and when the order was given to return to their quarters, no movement could be made by the paralyzed musicians. All day they stood there in staccato silence, their noses becoming blue with cold and their eyes fixed upon the spot on which the bearskin shako should have been. It is supposed that a new drum major will soon be appointed so that the worn out musicians may return to their quarters.

Gen. and Mrs. Gen. A. Forsyth arrived at San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 10, and Mrs. Beaumont. The general has gone to Chicago, but Mrs. Forsyth will spend the winter at the Beaumont quarters. Capt. Vernon and Lt. Evans went upon a hunt to the neighborhood of Floresville Jan. 8.

#### FORT OMAHA, NEB.

##### THE EXECUTOR OF JAN. 12 SAYS:

Mr. Thomas H. Brayton, brother of Mrs. Lieut. Sarnen, leaves Friday for his home. Lieut. R. T. Harie intends leaving for a warmer climate in a few days in search of health, which all sincerely trust he will soon regain. Dr. and Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Brown entertained some of their garrison friends at what on Monday evening, a very dainty repast being served at the close of the game. Mrs. Capt. McKeever and her niece, Miss Muldoon, leave Tuesday for Mobile, where they intend passing six weeks or more with friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Waring and Miss Waring gave a delightful hop on Tuesday evening at the hall.

#### FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

In a circular of Jan. 8, Gen. Brooke publishes the record of some excellent artillery firing at Fort Robinson by Co. C, D, I, and K, 8th U. S. Infantry. This notwithstanding the fact that the ammunition used was of inferior quality and about fifteen years old.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.

Hospital Steward John Watson, of Fort Leavenworth, found guilty of misappropriating brandy and whiskey, property of the U. S., while on a practice march, was sentenced to forfeit \$20, to be confined for one month to the limits of his post, and to be reprimanded in orders. Gen. Merritt, in approving the sentence, says: "The court, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, has shown a leniency in the sentence that the circumstances so far as they appear in the evidence do not justify. Such a breach of trust as Steward Watson committed forfeits the confidence of his superiors and justifies his discharge from the important position he fills. Steward Watson has an opportunity under the sentence of the court to restore himself in the confidence of his superiors and it is hoped he will profit by it." (G. C. M. O. 1, Dept. Mo., 1889.)

In a recent case at Little Rock Barracks, Major-Gen. Howard says: The findings and sentence are disapproved. The only evidence of the identity of Private Martin and his companion with the alleged thieves, is the testimony of a negro servant employed in a gambling house, who swears positively that the prisoner, in company with Kirober, sold him the stolen boots. But it appears in evidence that this witness had previously given two differing descriptions of the persons involved, one of which had led to the arrest of two innocent soldiers. The only additional evidence of identity offered by the prosecution is the fact that Martin and Kirober shaved off their mustaches five days after the theft. But this, though a suspicious circumstance if connected in any manner with the preceding theft, is certainly no proof in itself of the crime charged against the prisoner. In view of the discredited and disconnected character of the evidence, which might have been more carefully presented, the Division Commander is of the opinion that there exists a doubt as to the identity of the prisoner, of which a well known and beneficial rule of law entitles him to the benefit.

In the case of Post Q. M. Sergeant James Ferguson, recently tried for drunkenness and absence without leave, and sentenced to a fine of \$30 and to be reprimanded, the reviewing authority, General Ruger, says: "The sentence will be executed. Sergeant Ferguson is reminded that it is apparent from the record that only by a careful guard over his habits, and by strict attention to, and a desire to excel in the performance of his important duties, can he hope to be worthy of his office—given him as a reward of more than 24 years of service—and which he cannot hope to retain, except by good conduct in future."

1ST LIEUTENANT H. C. CARBAUGH, 5th Art., made a brief visit to Washington during the past week, returning at Fort Hamilton again on Friday.

LIEUTENANT S. P. VESTAL, 5th Cavalry, and Miss Eloise M. Ketchum, of Stamford, Conn., were quietly married at Fort Supply, Jan. 7. They have taken Capt. Davis's quarters and will meet with a warm reception upon their return to the post.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department during the week ending January 17, 1889: Capt. Arthur R. Yates, Lieut. S. C. Paine, W. S. Cowles, Ridgely Hunt, P. A. Paynor John N. Speel, P. A. Surgeons S. H. Dickson and W. Martin, and Lieut.-Comdr. C. D. Sigbee.

Bids have been opened at the Navy Department for furnishing materials for use in the completion of the U. S. monitor Terror. There were 16 items in all, and 23 bidders. The lowest bids on the principal items were as follows: Joseph W. Duryee, of New York, yellow pine logs, \$13,000; Watson and Pilling, of Brooklyn, white pine planks, \$4,774; Luden Steel Company, of Pittsburg, steel plates for the hull, \$4,001; and steel plates for the turret, \$6,814; Stanford Steel Casting Company, of Taylor, Pa., steel castings, \$5,526.



(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 15, 1889.

Resisting the disturbances created by the cadets mentioned last week, several other events have taken place since then, the latter, however, not having been perpetrated with the intention of annoying the officer in charge, but the 1st class, especially those coming on duty as officers of the day instead. Although the guilty person cannot be detected there seems to be no doubt in the mind of anyone, but that the 3d class are deeply involved. Several of them have attempted to make heroes of themselves by being disrespectful to the different members of the 1st class, in consequence of which two of them are now serving a punishment of solitary confinement until further orders on the *Santee*, while many others have been given a goodly number of demerits. What their intention was is hard to find out, but suffice it to say that the 1st class have now completely quieted down. One of the bright tricks performed was to take a new "pen coat" belonging to the officer of the day, empty a bottle of mulline upon it, which they rubbed in by scrubbing it on the floor with their feet, and then pour water into one of the sleeves. Considerable excitement was caused in the 1st class during the week by one of its members reporting another for disrespectful conduct, which brought about a very surprising statement from the latter. Both cadets are to be blamed to a certain degree and the authorities here find it a difficult case to deal with. The one reported is now in solitary confinement until further orders.

The court of investigation appointed by the superintendent, consisting of Comdr. F. F. Harrington, Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Todd and Lieut. W. P. Potter, is still at work investigating the recent disturbances.

Last Saturday night an officers' hop was given at which Surg. G. E. H. Harmon, assisted by Mrs. Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Sperry, received. It was very noticeable that there were not enough ladies present. This was probably due to the statement in the "Register" that there would be no hop.

There will be no cadet hop next Saturday evening, as the play, "Our Boys," is, at that time, to be repeated for the benefit of cadets. To night a full dress rehearsal is held and Thursday night the play will be given for the first time.

A theatre party has been gotten up to attend the performance of Booth and Barrett in Baltimore Wednesday evening. The party leaves here at 6 o'clock tomorrow, if possible, at 12 o'clock the next night. Paymaster T. H. B. Harris is arranging for the party.

At a meeting of the 1st Class, held a day or so ago, Cadet Petty Officer C. G. Long was elected class president and Cadet Master Twining, a member of the boy committee, both to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Cadet Woodward.

The programme of the semi-annual examinations has been noted. They begin Monday, Jan. 21, and end the following Saturday. The 1st Class has an examination every day. The 2d Class has only four, while the 3d Class has examinations every day, with two a day for three days of the week. They that are on the "ragged edge" are now hard at work, while others that are badly unsatisfactory have ceased to study.

Cadet Saunders of the 2d Class, has been granted sick leave until June 3 on account of his eyes. He is to go back into the next class.

Watchman May, who for some years has been on the police force of the yard, has been discharged, having been found under the influence of liquor one night last week. He was reported to the officer in charge by a sentry.

The chaplain has formed a Bible Class among the cadets. They assemble at his house Saturday evenings at 6 45 and spend an hour in the study of the bible. A general invitation has been issued to the cadets to join.

The Society of Ministering Children, under whose auspices the very delightful fair was given last spring, has been reorganized. The Ladies Sewing Society has also been reorganized, and meets weekly at the houses of its various members.

Lieut. Giles B. Barker reported here for duty Saturday. He begins his duty to-morrow in the Executive Department, relieving Lieut. Walworth, who will now devote his entire attention to his duties as Secretary of the Naval Institute.

Asst. Naval Constructor D. V. Taylor has been visiting friends in the yard during the past week. He was a spectator at the hop Saturday night.

Mr. Robt. C. Hull, formerly a member of the class of '88, but now engaged in the electrical business in Baltimore, was shaking hands with his numerous cadet friends here yesterday.

Miss Probosco and Miss Hochaday, who for the past few days have been the guests of Mrs. E. K. Moore, returned home Monday.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1889.

General Order No. 553.

Under a provision contained in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1888, the institution on Coasters' Harbor Island, in the harbor of Newport, Rhode Island, known as the "Naval War College," is hereby consolidated with, and made a part of, the Torpedo Station on Goat Island, in said harbor, which station, as consolidated, will hereafter be known as the "Naval Torpedo Station and War College" and is placed under the command of the officer in charge of the Torpedo Station.

The library and movable property belonging to the Naval War College will be transferred to the Naval Torpedo Station and War College.

The custody and control of the large building and surrounding structures, with the adjacent grounds, on Coasters' Harbor Island, heretofore occupied for the purposes of the Naval War College, will be turned over to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting for the use of the Naval Training Station on that island.

The establishment of a more thorough system of instruction, to be pursued at the Naval Torpedo Station and War College, being now under consideration, suitable orders relating thereto will, after such system shall have been adopted, be issued by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

A PORT AU-PRINCE special says: "The indemnity asked for by the owners of the *Haytian Republic* has at last been settled. The amount is \$120,000. Of this \$50,000 was paid to-day in cash, \$50,000 is due March 1, and \$20,000 June 1. The steamer will leave here Jan. 20 and expects to arrive at New York Feb. 1."

The *Naval Apprentice*, a little paper published on board the *New Hampshire*, at Newport, says: "The men of this vessel are much pleased to discover that they can live on the ration, and great credit is due Yeoman Edds for his able management of their messes during the last month. In his capacity as commissary for the crew, Yeoman Edds not only fed the messes on the ration but he also announced a surplus of over \$82—and this not only greatly astonished the men, but also greatly pleased them. Let the good work go on." The *Apprentice* also says: "There are 24 cases of parotitis or mumps in the hospital on the island. This disease developed itself about eight days ago and seems to take to the apprentices very kindly. Mumps and malaria never forget to visit this station." If there is malaria somebody is responsible, for it ought not to appear when proper precautions are taken. We are also told that the records of the Newport police station show that only six apprentices were arrested during the year 1888, the cause in each case being absence without leave.

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

## N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Temporary flagship N. A. S. Reported by telegraph at Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 7, will probably sail North upon arrival of the *Atlanta* in Haytian waters.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. Left Norfolk Navy-yard, Va., for Port au Prince, Jan. 7.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk undergoing repairs. New crank shaft put in Jan. 14.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At quarantine station, New York. Lieut. C. R. Miles, who contracted the yellow fever while at Hayti, died on board Jan. 14.

## S. Atlantic Station—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gillis.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 27.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 3, 1889, for Montevideo, Uruguay, where she will relieve the *Scutara* as flagship of the South Atlantic Station.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Maldonado, Uruguay, Nov. 21. Will be ordered to join the Asiatic Squadron as soon as relieved by the *Richmond*.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickins. Her arrival at Montevideo Jan. 17 is reported by telegraph.

## European Station—A. R. Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Will join flagship at Villefranco in February next. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gibraltar Dec. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Nice, France, Jan. 12.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis. At Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 23. Will cruise in the East, where she will winter.

## Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Apia, Samoa, at last accounts, and cruising thereabout. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to San Francisco, Cal.

ALBERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Honolulu, S. I., Nov. 26. Comdr. J. G. Green has been ordered to command, and left San Francisco per steamer of Jan. 15.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Left Acapulco, Mexico, Dec. 26. From this point she will proceed to China on her way to New York.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. At Mare Island. All work stopped on account of lack of appropriation. When completed will be sent to Pacific Station as storeship, with headquarters at Payta, Peru.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. At Apia, Samoan Group.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 19. Lieut. Commander George M. Book has been ordered to command.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. p. s.) Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Sailed from Panama Jan. 13, having been ordered to Samoa to reinforce *Nipisic*.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain C. M. Schoonmaker. At Mare Island, Cal.

The completion of the repairs to her machinery has been reported. A despatch from San Francisco says: "The *Vandalia* is to sail on Jan. 19 for Honolulu and Samoa to back up the *Nipisic*. She is already coaled and provisioned, and only the powder and shell remain to be taken aboard. Seven officers of the *Mohican* who have not yet entered upon a three years' cruise have been transferred to the *Vandalia*, and other officers, who are nearly entitled to shore duty."

## Asiatic Station—Rear Adm. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Steamer leaves San Francisco, Cal., for Yokohama, Jan. 21.

BROOKLYN, 3d rate, 14 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. En route for New York, under sail. Will make the passage via Honolulu and Cape Horn. Sailed from Honolulu Nov. 20. If she meets with no mishaps she ought to be in New York about April 15.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Singapore, India, Jan. 15. Has been ordered to the United States, and expected to arrive in June, 1889. Address all mail to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. C. Wise. To proceed to New York, via Suez Canal. Reported by cable to have arrived at Maderia, Dec. 31, 1888.

MARION, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. a. a.) Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Shanghai, China, Dec. 7, where she will winter.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. At Yokohama, Japan, awaiting orders of Navy Department. She will be condemned and sold on station. Lieutenant Commander Gillpatrick, U. S. N., is at present in charge of the vessel.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Shanghai, China, Dec. 7.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Tientsin, China, Dec. 7, where she will winter.

## Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander C. J. Train. Arrived at Trinidad Dec. 22, and will remain until Feb. 15. After which will sail for St. Thomas, leaving latter port for Hampton Roads, March 20.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

## On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain John A. Howell. At New York Navy-yard. A despatch from Washington, Jan. 17, says: Orders have issued to her commander, Capt. Howell, to proceed in her at once to Port au Prince, and report to Admiral Luce, commanding the North Atlantic station, now on board the *Galeana*. It is expected that the *Atlanta* will sail from New York Saturday morning.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York Navy-yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At Philadelphia, Pa.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Left Norfolk, Jan. 11, with stores for New York yard.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander A. D. Brown. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 30, with relief officers and crew for *Tallapoosa*, on South Atlantic Station, and then return and join N. A. Station. Arrived at Porto Grande, Cape de Verde, Dec. 24.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Pickens. At Erie, Penn.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander J. B. Coghlan, at Mare Island, Cal. Preparing for sea. Has been reported ready, and will probably go to Panama this month, and be assigned to Asiatic Station.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At Mare Island, Cal. To sail for the southern coast on survey duty. Address mail to care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School, N. Y. City, foot of East 26th Street, in winter quarters.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Mare Island Navy yard, Cal.

Was taken out of the dock January 15, and will soon sail for Alaska. Several changes in the personnel of the officers of the ship before again proceeding to the Arctic are expected. It is in contemplation to fit the *Thetis* as a wrecking vessel, by arranging for an air compressor, with appropriate piping for pumping out a sunken vessel at distances up to three hundred feet.

All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

## Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea. A despatch from Washington, D. C., says she will very soon be ready for commission, and it is thought Capt. H. B. Robeson will command her.

Jamestown—At Navy yard, Norfolk.

Saratoga—At Portsmouth, N. H., to undergo repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished.

Troquois—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., to undergo repairs.

Portsmouth—At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, undergoing repairs.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

PROOF of the new Navy Register for 1889 is now being read at the Navy Department, and it is expected that the much desired book will be issued about the latter part of this month.

WORK on the *Monadnock*, at the Mare Island yard, is making good progress, and the Pacific coast will speedily be possessed of one of the finest of the distinctively American type of ironclad.

UNDER date of Dec. 7 at Shanghai, China, Rear Admiral Chandler, commanding, reports the disposition of the vessels on the squadron as follows: *Monocacy* at Yokohama, *Palos* at Tien-Tsin, *Marion*, *Omaha* and *Essex* at Shanghai.

A LARGE quantity of material has been accumulated at Mare Island for the stone dry dock there, and it is believed to be the intention of the department to push the work to a finish as soon as funds are made available. Its value will materially increase with the advent of a new navy composed of steel ships.



The time for opening bids for the coast defence vessel has been extended to Feb. 20.

The U. S. S. *Monongahela* has been ordered to proceed to Samoa with supplies.

ENGLAND having refused to accept the invitation extended by our Government to send delegates to the international Maritime Conference, the President has notified all the maritime Powers that the Conference has been indefinitely postponed.

THE *Figaro* of Jan. 13 announces that M. de Lesseps and the Administrative Council of the Panama Canal Company have signed an agreement with the Banque Parisienne for a fresh issue of 60,000,000 shares, to be subscribed in two lots. The first lot will be offered on Jan. 20.

The new crank shaft of the *Pensacola* was placed in position on Monday. The ship is now at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., fitting out as the flagship of the North Atlantic Station. Unless there is an appropriation made soon by Congress, all work on her will cease and it will be after the end of the fiscal year, June 30 next, before it will be resumed.

THE lieutenants of the French Navy do not appear to be any better off in the matter of promotion than those of the English Navy. M. Weyl, in a recent number of *Le Yacht*, has a very strong article on the subject. This year only seven lieutenants have been promoted, out of 150 eligible candidates. "How can officers be satisfied under such conditions?" asks M. Weyl.

No little speculation is being indulged in by Naval officers on the Pacific coast as to the intentions of the Department in regard to fitting for commission and arming the now nearly completed cruiser *Charleston*, and it is hoped that her first cruise will be on the sea which first wet her keel. It is probable that the *Charleston* will be ready for preliminary trial some time late in February.

THE United States Gazette reports that it was desired to increase the horse power in the new warships, *Renown* and *Sans Pareil*, beyond the stipulation of the contract for 10,000 h. p. and the contractors were offered \$6 for each h. p. in excess. They have accordingly built engines which have developed the extraordinary force of 14,000 horse-power in each ship. This, it says, "is 4,000 beyond that which the ships can use with advantage, and is over \$60,000 sterling wasted."

THE Senate Naval Committee having made a favorable report on the bill which passed the House at the last session, establishing a system of deposit for petty officers and seamen similar to that in vogue in the Army, the chances for the final enactment into a law of this most worthy measure are materially increased. The several other measures proposed by Commo. Schley for the benefit of the enlisted men of the Navy, which passed the House at the same time as the above, are still before the Naval Committee of the Senate and it is feared may not be reported in season to insure their passage by the Senate during the present Congress.

BIDS for the construction of a submarine torpedo boat will be opened at the Navy Department Jan. 25. The designs for the new coast defence vessel have been made by the Bureau of Construction and Repair and accepted by Secretary Whitney. It is estimated by the Department that she will cost \$1,700,000, leaving some \$300,000 out of an appropriation of \$2,000,000, which it is now proposed to use in building a submarine torpedo boat. The only requirement is that she must be submerged to the depth of 150 feet and show a mean speed of at least six knots. Plans are left to the builder and the best boat will be accepted.

THE changes in the interior arrangements of the *Chicago* made at the suggestion of Commo. Walker, by which rooms which were originally intended for ensigns and ward officers, engineers, etc., have been converted into bath rooms for the admiral and captain, give great dissatisfaction to the officers who expect to be assigned to the ship. Young officers of both line and staff are cruising at a lively rate. The original allowance of 100 cubic feet to each sturgeon officer on board the *Chicago* has been reduced to 93.3 cubic feet, or less than the emigrant ship allowance of 100 cubic feet. Each of the 18 ward room officers has 6.50 times as much, or 648 cubic feet. Commanders on the Pacific Mail steamers are allowed 125 cubic feet, or 34.5 feet more than an American naval officer is allowed on board of one of the most modern cruisers of the day. This is clearly wrong, and the admiral and captain should be required to give up their bath rooms and pantries if they can only have them at the cost of such discomfort to 15 other officers. It is unwise to pursue to extremity the rule never to care what happens, so long as it doesn't happen to you.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

JAN. 10.—Lieutenant A. F. Fechteler, to temporary duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Jan. 17.

JAN. 11.—Lieutenant John A. H. Nickels, to the *Chicago*.

Ensign Allen G. Rogers, to the *Vandalia*.

P. A. Engineer John W. Gardner, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

JAN. 14.—Lieutenant John B. Collins, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida.

Sailmaker Herman Hansen, to appear before the Retiring Board.

JAN. 16.—P. A. Engineer George E. Tower, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant W. D. Rose and Ensign W. L. Rodgers, en route to join the *Monongahela*, will take passage on the *Vandalia*.

##### Detached.

JAN. 11.—Chief Engineer John Lowe, from the *Thetis* and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

P. A. Engineer W. B. Dunning, from the Coast Survey and ordered to the *Thetis*.

P. A. Engineer Harrie Webster, from special duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the *Mohican*.

P. A. Engineer F. J. Hoffman, from duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Engineer J. C. Leonard, from the *Mohican* and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer *Mo-*

Arthur.

P. A. Surgeon S. H. Dickson, from the *Pensacola* and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Chief Engineer G. M. L. Maccarty, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Omaha*, Asiatic Station, per steamer of the 11th inst., from San Francisco.

JAN. 12.—Lieutenant Howard S. Waring, from the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. Olcott, from the *Atlanta* and ordered to the receiving-ship *Vermont*.

JAN. 14.—Naval Constructor Samuel H. Pook, from his present duties as president of the Naval Examining Board and placed on the retired list from January 17.

JAN. 15.—Carpenter Joseph B. Fletcher, from the *Vandalia* and on return home will report arrival.

#### Nominations.

JAN. 15.—P. A. Surgeon Presley M. Rixey, a resident of Virginia, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from Nov. 27, 1888, vice Surgeon William J. Simon, deceased.

#### NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE Naval Appropriation bill was finally agreed upon by the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday, and will be reported to the House before the close of the week. The most noteworthy feature of the bill is the liberal allowance for the new Navy, over seven millions being recommended for continuing work on the vessels already authorized and the construction of two additional vessels. The Senate will be found ready and willing not only to approve but increase the amount recommended. But few changes are made by the committee in the ordinary appropriations for the Navy. The total amount carried by the bill will not exceed \$21,000,000, or about a million and a half more than the appropriation for the current year.

The total appropriation for pay of the Navy is increased from \$7,082,000 to \$7,250,000. The War College having been consolidated with the torpedo station, the appropriation for the maintenance of the two objects is fixed at \$70,000. Other new items incorporated are \$5,000 for a new wharf at Craney's Island, Norfolk, Va.; \$5,000 for enlarging boathouse at Newport, to receive the *Stiletto*; \$28,610 for rebuilding officers' quarters at the Boston Navy-yard; \$40,000 for improving Whitney Basin, New York Navy-yard; \$15,000 for railroad in New York yard; \$20,000 for repairing building at Marine Barracks, recently damaged by storm; \$75,000 for dredging and filling in at the League Island yard; \$26,000 for landing wharf in same yard; \$15,000 for railroad track in Washington Navy-yard; \$16,000 for two officers' quarters at the Norfolk, Va., yard; \$145,000 for improvements at the Mare Island yard; \$2,000 for officers' quarters at Port Royal naval station; \$8,000 for officers' quarters at Key West naval station; \$60,000 for electric lights at the New York, Norfolk, and Mare Island yards; \$240,000 for continuing work on the new Naval Observatory; \$35,000 for the construction of sick quarters at the Portsmouth, N. H., yard; \$140,000 for four steam tugs, one of which shall be for service at the Washington Navy yard and another for Mare Island; \$60,000 for improvement of plant at the New York Navy-yard; \$50,000 for improvement of plant at the Norfolk Navy-yard; \$15,000 for repair of naval hospital quarters, to be used as officers' quarters at the Naval Academy.

The appropriation for equipment of vessels is increased from \$625,000 to \$675,000. The amount for general repairs and preservation of navy yards and stations is reduced from \$300,000 to \$230,000. The appropriation for the repair of vessels is increased from \$825,000 to \$1,000,000, of which sum \$150,000 is to be immediately available. The title of the Philadelphia Naval Asylum is changed to Naval Home, and the appropriation for the support of beneficiaries is increased from \$46,100 to \$68,512. The only item of special legislation in the bill is the following:

That it shall be the duty of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing to cause properly accounts to be kept of all the supplies pertaining to the naval establishment, and to report annually to Congress the money value of the supplies on hand at the various stations at the beginning of the year, the disposition thereof, and of the purchase and the expenditures of supplies for the year and the balance remaining on hand at the end of the year.

With the above exceptions there are no changes of importance over the naval act of last year. The following is the text of the several provisions under the head of the increase of the Navy:

Toward the construction of hulls, steam machinery and out fits of new vessels herein and heretofore authorized by Congress, \$3,500,000; towards the armament and armor of domestic manufacture, for the vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1885, of the vessels authorized by sections 1 and 2 of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, of the unfinished monitors mentioned in section 3 of the same act; of the *Miantonomoh*; of the vessels authorized by the act approved March 3, 1887, and of the vessels authorized by the act approved Sept. 7, 1888, and of this act, \$1,600,000; amount required to complete the construction and equipment of the ordnance shops, offices and gun plant at the Washington Navy Yard, to be made available at once, \$225,000.

To enable the President to further increase the naval establishment of the U. S., he is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract an armored steel cruising monitor of not less than 3,000 tons displacement, at a cost not exceeding \$1,500,000, exclusive of armament, and of any premium which may be paid for increased speed of the type, and to be constructed according to plans and specifications to be furnished to the Navy Department by Hon. John R. Thomas, of Illinois.

The contract for the construction of said cruising monitor, her boilers, engines and machinery shall contain provisions to the effect that under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department the contractor shall guarantee that the collective horse power developed by the engines of said vessel shall equal 7,500 I. H. P., and that said vessel when completed and tested for speed, under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department, shall exhibit a maximum speed of not less than 17 knots per hour, and the contract for said vessel shall contain a further provision that for every quarter of knot of speed so exhibited above said guarantee of 17 knots the contractor shall receive a premium over and above the contract price of \$50,000, and for every quarter knot that said vessel fails of reaching said guaranteed speed there shall be deducted from the contract price the sum of \$50,000.

The materials, boilers, engines and machinery shall be of domestic manufacture and of the latest approved quality and type.

The Act of Aug. 3, 1886, so far as applicable, shall govern the construction of said vessel.

The Secretary of the Navy is also authorized to contract with the Pneumatic Gun Co. for the construction of one additional cruiser of the *Vesuvius* type of not less dimensions than that vessel and to obtain a speed of not less than 21 knots an hour, with an endurance of not less than 15 days at 10 knots an hour, to be armed with two pneumatic guns of 15-inch calibre and to be fitted for such other armament as the Secretary may prescribe.

Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall be satisfied after official test made with the *Vesuvius* and her guns, as to the offensive and defensive power of said guns in connection with said vessel, and the cost of said vessel shall not exceed the sum of \$450,000.

#### AFFAIRS AT SAMOA.

THE correspondence sent by President Cleveland to Congress include the instructions by Secretary Whitney to Admiral Kimberly, which were contained in a despatch dated Jan. 11, 1889. The Secretary said:

Commander Mullan of the *Nipisic* telegraphs, by way of Auckland, New Zealand, that a force was landed at Samoa from the German fleet, which resulted in an engagement between the troops of Mataafa and the German forces, and the defeat of the latter. He reports that the Germans, in retaliation, bombarded towns, disregarding protests and neutral rights, and that the property and lives of American citizens are in danger. He strongly urges the sending of reinforcements.

The German Government claims that the German forces were first attacked, and that war now exists between Germany and the natives of Samoa engaged in the attack upon the Germans. The German Government invites the Government, in the common interest, to join in establishing order in Samoa, giving assurance of careful respect for our treaty rights. The United States Government is willing to co-operate in restoring order in Samoa on the basis of the full preservation of American treaty rights and Samoan autonomy as recognized and agreed to by Germany, Great Britain and the United States, and was so informed the German Government.

You will at once proceed to Samoa and extend full protection and defense to American citizens and property. You will consult with the American Vice-Consul, examine his archives, and otherwise inform yourself as to the situation and all recent occurrences. Protest against the subjugation and displacement of native Government of Samoa by Germany as in violation of passive agreement and understanding between treaty powers, but inform the representatives of the German and British Governments of your readiness to co-operate in causing all treaty rights to be respected, and in restoring peace and order on the basis of a recognition of Samoan rights to independence. Endeavor to prevent extreme measures against the Samoans and to bring about a peaceful settlement. If such arrangement can be made upon that basis you will report the same for approval and you will inform the Government as soon as possible after your arrival in Samoa of the condition of affairs and the prospect of a peaceful adjustment, and whether Germany was acting impartially between the opposing forces when the late conflict occurred. WHITNEY.

This is practically a summing up of the situation in Samoa, the details of which have appeared in the current despatches and correspondence appearing in the daily papers, and have been presented to the Navy Department in despatches from Commanders Leary and Mullan.

Commander Mullan, of the *Nipisic*, reports, under date of Nov. 28, that upon his arrival he found that the rival factions had had a small fight, and that the surgeons of the *Adams* and the *Nipisic* and of the English man-of-war *Lizard* attended the wounded. Vice-Consul Blacklock telegraphed the following to Secretary Bayard, via New Zealand, Jan. 5:

Three German warships undertaken to disarm Mataafa, landed at night force to prevent retreat. Mataafa's men fired on and forced to fight. Germans routed, 20 killed, 30 wounded. Germans swear vengeance. Shelling and burning indiscriminately, regardless of American property. Freights unheeded. Natives exasperated. Foreigners' lives and property in greatest danger. Germans respect no neutral territory. Americans in boat flying American flag seized in Apia Harbor by armed German boat, but released. Admiral with squadron necessary immediately.

#### NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

THE eleventh annual convention of the National Guard Association, State of New York, which assembled at Albany, Jan. 16, in the armory of Co. B, 10th Battalion, was uncommonly well attended, every military organization in the State, with the exception of the 1st Brigade, New York City, and the 15th Regiment, Brooklyn, being represented. The morning and evening sessions of the convention were devoted to the address of the president, Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, of Buffalo, and a paper read by Lieut. William H. Hamilton, U. S. A. The former declared that "the reappointment of Adj. Gen. Porter tells us that Gov. Hill knows and appreciates a soldier, and we are to have three years more of the best administration the National Guard has ever known." And the latter was equally laudatory of the current military regime at Albany.

Capt. Austin A. Gates, 36th Sep. Co., Schoenectady, chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, was elected president; Lieut. Col. Jas. Moran, 60th N. Y., and Capt. Geo. T. Lorigan, 9th N. Y., vice-presidents; Capt. Fred. L. Holmes, 23d N. Y., corresponding secretary; Col. Abram B. Lawrence, recording secretary, and Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, chaplain. It was agreed to ask a yearly allowance of \$50 for mounted officers and \$30 for foot officers of five years' service and \$1,200, instead of \$750 for each battery, the increase to be expended in compulsory mounted drills.

Additional power is also proposed to be given to delinquency courts to fine enlisted men for each and every day they may be absent from tours of duty at the State camp. The Signal Corps was recognized as an integral part of the National Guard, and steps will be taken to secure liberal appropriations, and the Executive Committee of the association was directed to secure the passage of an act by the Legislature authorizing the creation of five batteries of heavy artillery in addition to the present force of uniformed militia for seacoast and harbor defence.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN DALLY, Revenue Marine, is ordered to special duty in connection with new revenue cutter building at Wilmington, Del.

MA. J. C. KNOX, of New York City, was married on Thursday to Miss Virginia Bleeker, who is a daughter of the late Lieutenant W. W. Bleeker, U. S. N., and a granddaughter of the late Commodore Oscar Bullus, U. S. N.



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ARMYNAVY.

**RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.**

We have not felt disposed to favor a change in  
the law providing for the retirement of enlisted  
men, for the reason that it is very difficult to secure  
Congressional approval for such a measure. The in-  
troduction of a new bill might open the whole sub-  
ject, to the disadvantage of those the present law  
is intended to benefit. Still, while it may be best to  
leave the law as it is, the good of the Service and  
common justice to the men who devote to it the best  
part of their lives, in our judgment demand a  
shorter term of probation. A man cannot enlist,  
except by consent of parents, until he is 21 years  
old. A few may enter soon after that age, but the  
majority of valuable recruits come into the Service  
only after a first disappointment in life's plans.  
Nearly every youngster in our grand country enters  
life with immense plans, hopes and ambitions, and  
it is only when he gets a knock-down on these that  
he begins seriously to consider the advisability of  
enlisting in the Army. Outside, therefore, of the  
few "Charles O'Malleys," whose early ambitions  
run to hopes of glory and shoulder straps, the most  
serviceable or reliable of our recruits come in between  
the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five. Add twenty-  
five years to that and you have a man too old for  
the work required of an enlisted soldier.

The infantry officer of thirty years' service has  
plodded his weary way to a horse, and as mounted  
officer is capable of all necessary work, but the en-  
listed soldier of thirty years' service is still a foot-  
man and, though on the wrong side of fifty, is ex-  
pected and required to do all, as if but twenty five.  
State laws exempt from military service all men  
over forty-five years; it is but just and right that

the United States should be equally considerate. It  
may be said that "the States merely exempt,  
giving no reward or support to the exempted." True,  
but the State calls its men out but a very few  
times a year, carefully avoiding interference with  
their daily avocations and inflicting merely nominal  
fines for absence.

States do not demand full service—the body  
and bones, the life and soul, the entire devotion of  
the man for the whole of the best part of his life.  
See how generous the Government is to its Volun-  
teer Army; how many thousands of men are now  
receiving pensions for a few months' picnic, with  
scarce the semblance of field service! "The  
laborer is worthy of his hire," be he volunteer or  
regular; and the man who for twenty-five years  
of the flower of his manhood serves the Govern-  
ment as an enlisted soldier has earned the right of  
comfortable support for his old age.

At present every regiment, and almost every  
company, has one or more enlisted men who, hav-  
ing served faithfully and well for twenty years or  
more, are re-enlisted and kept on—for what? No  
company commander would look a second time at  
one of these men were he an applicant for a first  
enlistment; but, though physically unfit for service,  
he passes the examinations of recruiting officers  
and surgeons; not because he is a fit soldier, but  
because he is an old and faithful soldier. These  
old fellows undoubtedly should be honorably re-  
tired. Thus justice will be done them, and their  
places will be filled by younger and more efficient  
men. This retirement should not be compulsory  
on the completion of twenty-five years' service  
(though the man should have a right to demand it);  
but a re-enlistment after that time should be at the  
discretion of the company and regimental com-  
manders. The man, if a faithful soldier, is re-  
enlisted, however physically unfit; the new law  
should retire him at the expiration of his last term  
of service (on or after twenty five years), on the  
statement of his service and the certificate of his  
company commander or the post surgeon that he is  
no longer a proper subject for re-enlistment.

THE little gathering of members of the Engineer  
Corps of the Navy, which has taken place at the  
naval stations from time to time, for the purpose of  
discussing strictly professional points and exchang-  
ing ideas, has grown into a society, which has for  
its object "the discussion of professional subjects,  
of collecting information of engineering value, and  
of publishing, in a journal, papers read before the  
society, discussions on the same, and material col-  
lected from other sources." The by-laws admit  
all engineers to regular or associate membership.  
Though the organization is new, the society may be  
considered quite old. Some 26 or 27 years ago  
there was quite a spirited discussion between Chief  
Engineer Isherwood and 2d Assistant Engineer  
David M. Greene, on the problem of the ratio of  
increase of the power and speed of steamships. Mr.  
Isherwood was then Engineer-in-Chief, and Mr.  
Greene was acting as a professor in the Department  
of Physics and Chemistry at the Naval Academy,  
then located at Newport. The result was that Mr.  
Greene established the correctness of his theory, a  
fact which was accepted with great pleasure by Mr.  
Isherwood himself, who then had Mr. Greene  
ordered to the Bureau as his assistant. A laudable  
emulation was thus established in the little gather-  
ings, where rank was never permitted to enter;  
where they were all engineers together. None but  
strictly engineering matters were ever presented at  
the meetings, and the by-laws of the society now  
confine the members to that line. The Society of  
American Naval Engineers starts with sufficient  
numbers to insure its success. Much original mat-  
ter, and the best selected matter procurable, will be  
in the earliest pages of the journal. The society  
has the assurance of the best wishes of the Secretary  
of the Navy, the Engineer-in-Chief, and of the  
engineering profession at large. The tabulated re-  
sults of the trial trips of steamships will alone make  
the journal valuable to mechanical engineers, sea-  
faring men, and shipbuilders. The illustrated pages  
descriptive of break downs and the methods of  
repairs, which, we are informed, they will contain,  
will be of value to engineers especially. The officers  
of the organization are Chief Engineer N. P. Towne;



P. A. Engineers R. S. Griffin, G. W. Baird, A. M. Mattice, and E. Theiss.

**BREVET BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. TIDBALL**, colonel 1st U. S. Art., who has been identified with the artillery arm of the Service since he was graduated from West Point in 1848, will pass from the active to the retired list on Friday of next week, Jan. 25, his 64th birthday. General Tidball has a distinguished record of service. Before the war he served in many responsible positions, and in 1861 had attained the rank of captain, 2d Artillery. He had his full share of service in the field, and for his gallantry at Gaines's Mills received the brevet of major and the brevet of lieutenant colonel for gallantry at Antietam. In 1863 he was appointed colonel, 4th N. Y. Volunteer Artillery, and received the brevets of brigadier general and major general of Volunteers, and of colonel and brigadier general in the Regular Army for gallantry in numerous battles and engagements. In 1865 he attained the rank of colonel of the 1st U. S. Artillery, and from October, 1868, up to a few weeks ago, when he went on leave to await retirement, he was in command of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe. The results of his labors there are so well known that it is only necessary to refer to them. In 1880 the War Department issued as a text book for the Army and Militia General Tidball's "Manual of Heavy Artillery Service," a standard work of excellent merit and studious detail. This is but a brief recapitulation of the career of one of our best Army officers, who has earned his rest by a long and honorable career.

THE bill introduced this week by Senator Chandler to revive the grade of Lieutenant General has our hearty approval, and we hope that justice may prevail and the bill soon become a law. Since the death of General Sheridan we have repeatedly advocated the measure, believing that the responsibilities and expenses devolved upon General Schofield as the Commanding General of the Army fully justified and required the action. Brigadier-General Miles is also interested, as the first for promotion to Major General. As he commands a division, and should have the rank which usually goes with it, that of Major General, we regret to see that the bill has been amended so as to reduce the number of major generals to two. If the present Congress will not pass the bill in any other shape, it is to be hoped that they will not pass it at all, but leave it for the next Congress to pass in proper form. If it is right that the officer commanding the Army should have the rank of Lieutenant General, it is equally just that each of the division commanders should have the rank of major general. A division commander to every two brigade commanders is the proportion fixed by the act of March 3, 1799, and we have six brigadiers.

THE work of editing the revised Army Regulations is progressing rapidly. If the expectations of Lieut. Col. Barr and Maj. Davis, the officers who have the matter in charge, are realized, the work will be in the hands of the printer within a month. Secretary Endicott not only expects to approve the new regulations but hopes to have them well advanced toward publication and issue to the Army by the 4th of March. An appropriation will probably be made at the present session for printing the necessary number of copies.

THE Militar Wochenblatt notices the twentieth anniversary of our Artillery School in a long article, which has been translated by Captain E. S. May for our English contemporary, the United Services Gazette. It gives details of the organization of the school, and says: "The syllabus which has to be got through in two years is a most formidable one, considering that the ordinary regimental duties with the batteries have likewise to be carried out without interruption. The mode in which the course of study is subdivided is quite original, since the various subjects are not taught concomitantly, as is usually the case, but are taken up for prolonged periods consecutively." One thing which strikes our German contemporary as peculiar is the attention given to law. Indeed, it says: "Americans appear to attach great importance to this

subject, since even at West Point instruction is given therein." Perhaps, if the Wochenblatt will address a letter to General Stanley, care of the Sheriff of Travis County, Texas, it will get some hints upon the subject of the importance of legal knowledge to the American soldier which may be of service in explaining this anomaly.

WITH reference to the appointment of non-commissioned officers Colonel George L. Andrews, 25th U. S. Infantry, writes us from Fort Missoula, W. T., Dec. 28: "While agreeing with your premises, I do not think your plan of monthly reports will furnish a remedy for the evil, if it exists. Reports are already multiplied to a wearying extent. 'Kissing goes by favor' is an old proverb. A company commander who recommends a favorite for appointment, will not, as a rule, stultify himself by an unfavorable monthly report. A commanding officer who requires his companies to maintain a certain standard will find that his company commanders will strive for non-commissioned officers who will aid them in reaching and maintaining the standard required. My rule has been, and is, to hold company commanders responsible for the condition of their companies, and I have always found that a company commander who has a non-commissioned officer whose conduct or ability is an impediment to his company's reaching the required standard, will soon relegate him to a position more in consonance with the interests of his company. Every grade in the Army has its duties, rights, and responsibilities, and when they are curtailed or encroached upon the Army loses just so much in morale."

IT appears that in some of our commands a large number of men are being excused from the practice of rifle firing, owing to failing eyesight or nervousness. Failing sight comes with age, and can be remedied by the use of glasses—for some of our best citizen rifle shots are old men. Many men enlist who, after arriving at their stations, are found to have diseased or defective eyes, or are subject to a nervous condition, which exempts them from firing. In view of this every man, as soon as he arrives at depot, should be tested in rifle firing, and discharged, if found deficient, before the expense of transportation has been incurred, for the active list of the Army should contain no men who are incapable of performing all of the duties of a soldier. Last year's target order from Army Headquarters showed only those firing, and classified at 200 yards, of the line of the Army, to be 17,957 out of about 24,000 of the line, which, leaving out bands, shows a large number not firing.

THE bill before Congress to open up to settlement the Oklahoma country is regarded by the people in that section as one of manifest importance. The Indians consider its adoption a foregone conclusion and express themselves as being fully prepared to meet the crisis, at the same time determined to cling firmly to their rights under the "Indian Lodge Treaty," yielding nothing. It may prove a difficult task to prevent disturbance when the time arrives for the occupation of this large tract of land, for hordes of hungry individuals are watching to seize the first opportunity. It is currently reported that thousands have enrolled their names and expect by a strong, persistent movement, under the direction of a shrewd leader, to accomplish their aims.

THE universal panacea for the evil of desertion has not yet been discovered, but valuable suggestions reach us occasionally, which if collated, might help to furnish a portion of the ingredients for the sure cure. Among them we note the following: Abolish the sale of all liquors, beer, etc., at the post-traders' stores. Require the Subsistence Department to issue a daily allowance of good ale, for cash, thereby ensuring a wholesome drink when wanted at a reasonable cost. As at present the average drink is "dear and nasty," turns the drinker's brain, unnerves him, gives him a sick stomach, an empty pocket-book, and unfits him for duty. Thus he becomes a candidate either for the guardhouse or the hospital and his duty has to be done for him by others. The "others" don't relish this, grow weary of it, and having a few dollars in pocket step out for parts unknown to try some avo-

cation where each man has to stand or fall by his own acts. Why should the post-trader be enriched with 500 per cent. profit? Give us, says the correspondent from whom we quote, an honest and a genuine reform, which will be indicated by regulations made to be enforced and not sneered at and disregarded. If a known regulation or order is disobeyed in the slightest respect by a superior it is sure death to effective discipline and engenders a certain demoralization.

THE Philadelphia Inquirer thinks we are getting too fond of uniforms. Well, we have been charged with a craze for wearing all kinds of badges and buttons, so we can stand the uniform aspersion. Our friend says: "Soldiers must be uniformed, as a matter of course. So must policemen; but these two classes of public servants were the only ones to wear a livery until a period within the memory of men still young. Now, railroads uniform their employees, corporations of various kinds uniform their messengers and clerks, express companies uniform their drivers, city departments uniform their subordinate officials, business firms uniform their porters and store boys, and last but not least, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has uniformed itself."

ANOTHER correspondent on that time-honored subject, "Desertion," attributes the evil, mainly, to restlessness, for, says he, the large majority of our soldiers love to be constantly on the go, and are never so happy as when on the march and looking forward to the next camping place. The suggestion is not without force, but, we imagine, that if Major-General Schofield's recent orders in regard to the various branches of military instruction are carried out as they ought to, the troops will be pretty much "on the go" in garrison and in the field during the active season. As Cowper says: "An idler is a watch that wants both hands, as useless if it goes, as if it stands."

IN a G. O. from the Navy Department, which appears elsewhere, the consolidation of the Naval War College with the Torpedo Station is announced, and we are informed that a system of instruction for the consolidated institution is in preparation. When that is determined upon we shall be better able to judge what effect this change is to have upon the fortunes of the War College. It will remove it beyond the reach of the criticism, which has been so freely indulged in at its expense, if it does not reform it altogether out of existence.

THE Omaha World, referring to the revised manual for small arms practice soon to be issued, says: "There is a belief in Army circles that men who cannot shoot should be, and will be, dismissed the service, and this is what carries consternation into the ranks of such as have hitherto been 'excused' from rifle practice at Fort Omaha and elsewhere."

RECURRING to the question of American-bred horses for the British cavalry, a London correspondent writes: "There are to-day but 11,000 horses available for 18,300 non-commissioned officers and men in the British cavalry, and a cavalier without a horse is not a very useful being. But we have 6,500 of these anomalies. Then the proportion of horses sick is always greater than that of men sick; so we may take it that there are 8,000 British cavalrymen without beasts to carry them. The deficit in the artillery is nearly as great, owing to the batteries only being horsed for the peace establishment of guns. Thus, whenever we are in a bit of trouble we shall want at least 10,000 horses from beyond sea at, say, \$250 a piece. Meanwhile we shall be glad to get decent horses at \$300 each rising four years. And those which for any reason are unfitted for cavalry or artillery work would still be worth for the army service corps \$175. Now, farmers on limestone lands across the Atlantic, don't all speak at once, but still let us hear from you."

MAJOR C. A. WIKOFF, U. S. A., of Gen. Glibbon's Staff, in a recent report, earnestly advocates that when the improved carbine is adopted, the trooper use it exclusively, in practice on the range, and that separate competitions be had for the cavalry. The high degree of proficiency attained by the cavalry in the use of the Army rifle, indicates that a relatively equal proficiency could be attained, if the carbine alone was used in their rifle practice.



GENERAL SCHOFIELD, it is understood, has given his hearty endorsement to the resolution, recently introduced, for the purchase of a site for testing heavy ordnance and making experiments in gunnery. The site proposed by this resolution is located near Richland, N. J., and contains about 12,400 acres, being nearly 10 miles in length and about two miles wide. In the opinion of General Schofield this site affords excellent advantages for a summer camp as well as for a proving ground, and if procured by the Government he contemplates holding the prospective summer manoeuvres of the Division of the Atlantic at this place. The Chief of Ordnance and Chief of Engineers are also favorably disposed to the measure since it does not contemplate the sale of Sandy Hook, which they consider too important, as a means of defence for New York City, to be taken out of the hands of the Government.

The Washington Post, referring to the removal of Consul General Astwood at San Domingo, because he asked officially that a dime museum man be allowed to bring the alleged bones of Christopher Columbus over to this country and exhibit them, says: "We want to see those bones on general principles, and if San Domingo becomes too 'sassy' we'll send our ships down there and take them as we did the Haytian Republic. Admiral Luce is an experienced sea warrior now and he is ready to go anywhere we want to send him and take anything from the yellow fever to the equatorial belt."

The Sidney Telegraph, referring to the resistance lately offered to a patrol sent from Fort Sidney to a certain saloon to arrest soldiers absent without leave, says: "The ignorance displayed by many of our people as to the jurisdiction of the military is deplorable. A prosecution or two before the United States courts for collusion with enlisted men to defeat the law, military and civil, would be a proper and forcible manner of directing attention to a great evil."

To get rid of some of the burden of the trouble some surplus, *Town Topics* urges senators and representatives to be generous towards the one great school the whole people are so proud of, West Point. It, in many features, leads the military schools of the world; make it better, larger, more complete in all its appointments. Some new buildings are sadly needed. Don't begrudge the few thousands required to make them comfortable, and amply suited to a growth that an Academy designed to meet the wants of a nation of twenty millions must acquire to respond to the demands of a people eighty millions strong.

A LONDON correspondent of the New York Times says that German officers are now talking more of an invasion of England than of a war with France. The new Kaiser's excited interest in the navy, which has been so much talked about, is believed to be the practical outcome of this feeling, and the English papers discuss the report that the keels of 24 new German war ships will be laid during the present year, with a conviction that this activity is all directed against their country.

The Presidential election occurred on Monday of this week, when in every State the Electoral Colleges met and cast their votes for President and Vice-President of the United States for the four years beginning March 4, 1889. The result was the election of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice-President, by a vote of 233 to 168 cast for Grover Cleveland, of New York, for President, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

The Senate having confirmed the last of the recent Army nominations the issue of the Army Register is exported immediately. The decision to omit from it the staff service of officers has been reconsidered and that will be included, as heretofore.

The staff appointments in the Army, six in all, having now been confirmed, the nominations of the eleven non-commissioned officers will be sent to the Senate next week, together with that of the son of Gen. Schofield, who is to be appointed from civil life.

It is reported from Washington that Colonel Burns, the senior colonel of the Subsistence Department, is seeking through his political friends to secure the retirement of Commissary General Macfeely, in order that he may be advanced to the head of the corps before the 3d of September, when he retires on account of age. Mr. Cleveland, it is understood, flatly declined to entertain such a proposition.

A decision in the Watson longevity case is expected next Monday.

#### THE NEVADA TROPHY.

The Nevada Trophy is awarded this year to Co. H, 7th Infantry, commanded by Captain Henry B. Freeman, and stationed at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.

The order announcing the results of the competition this year has been prepared by Colonel Blunt and approved by General Schofield, and is now in the hands of the printer, where it may be delayed some weeks by the pressure of other incomplete orders. But 32 officers and men of the winning company entered the competition, but all of these reached the grade of sharpshooters, the average per cent. of their qualifying scores being at 200 yards, 91.15; at 300 yards, 90.93; at 500 yards, 91.84; at 600 yards, 89.09; at 800 yards, 87.43; and at 1,000 yards, 83.50. The average expenditure of ammunition in known-distance practice gave but 230 shots per man. About every other score fired must have reached the sharpshooters' standard, certainly a most remarkable showing, ascribable not only to the care with which their practice was conducted, but to the careful training given in preliminary position and aiming drills and the gallery practice.

When the time for skirmish firing had arrived, owing to the discharge of some of the company's sharpshooters, the strength was still further reduced and the practice was conducted under the rules with but twenty men in the firing line. Their record, however, was good, 37 of their 400 shots being hits, thus giving a percentage of 81.75. The general figure of merit of the company was 140.87, several points ahead of their nearest rival this year, and also in advance of the record in any previous season.

Since the Nevada trophy was first placed in our hands, and through us presented to the Government, it has formed the highest reward for the work of the company in target practice and has been the object of much emulation. Won first in 1881 by Battery K, 3d Artillery, it then passed for two years, 1882-83, to Company B, 21st Infantry. In 1884 Company K, 25th Infantry, were the successful competitors, and in the two following years Company D, 3d Infantry. Last year it went back to the 21st Infantry, Co. F.

#### ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Military Committee has finished the Army Appropriation bill, with the exception of the appropriation for sea coast defences recommended by the sub committee. This involves a controversy with another committee, and the question of jurisdiction must first be settled. The amount agreed upon is \$23,530,615 or with the fortification appropriation added \$24,345,615. The new appropriations are for civilian witnesses, \$7,595; new post at Denver, Col.; \$100,000. For hospitals \$125,000 is appropriated, which includes the Hot Springs hospital. The appropriation for morning and evening guns is reduced to \$30,000. The appropriation for medical supplies is increased from \$200,000 to \$215,000, and the appropriation for payment of civilian employees of the Medical Department fixed at \$45,000.

Under the item providing for expenses of Engineers' depot at Willet's Point, N. Y., a proviso is inserted allowing extra duty pay to soldiers employed as artificers on work in addition to any not strictly in line of their military duties, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, draughtsmen, printers, lithographers, photographers, engine drivers, teamsters.

\$80,000 is also appropriated for a building at this post to contain Engineer models. To the section making provision for the Ordnance Department the following proviso is added: "That Sec. 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to the purchase of supplies in the War Department, if the Secretary of War shall so order, when the amount actually needed shall not exceed in value the sum of \$200."

To the provision making appropriation for clothing, camp and garrison equipage the following new proviso is added:

That hereafter the regimental price fixed for altering and fitting soldiers' clothing shall not exceed the cost of making the same at the clothing depots: *Provided*, That the several sums appropriated for the Quartermaster's Department by this act, including their credits, shall be available for three years after the expiration of the fiscal year.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week: Major E. R. Warner, retired; 1st Lieut. W. C. Buttler, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert A. Lovell, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. D. D. Mitchell, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. O. M. Carter, Engrs.; Lieut.-Col. Thos. F. Barr, J. A. G. Dept.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art.; Capt. John G. D. Knight, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. E. E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Jos. A. Gaston, 8th Cav.

The many friends in and out of the service of Naval Constructor Philip Hiebhorn, U. S. N., will be glad to learn of his promotion to the relative rank of captain, which transpires by the retirement this week of Naval Constructor S. H. Poole. Although not appointed to the Construction Corps until 1869 Mr. Hiebhorn has been associated with the Navy a large part of his life. Immediately upon his graduation from the Boston High School, Mr. Hiebhorn was appointed private secretary to Admiral Gregory and in the same year entered as a shipwright apprentice at the Boston yard, where the frigate *Merrimac* was building. By order of Secretary Toucey he was given a two-year course in theoretical naval architecture under Prof. Maull, on the completion of which he became an officer on board the clipper ship *Dashing Wave* in her ocean race to San Francisco. At the age of 23, in 1863, during the busy times of the war he was appointed the master shipwright of the Mare Island Navy-yard, and having passed from apprentice through the various grades of draughtsman, quartermaster, assistant naval constructor to naval constructor, he has now been promoted naval constructor with the relative rank of captain.

#### RETIREMENT OF GENERAL SWAIM.

BRIG.-GEN. DAVID G. SWAIM. J.-A. General, has this week appeared before a retiring board ordered in his case and consisting of Brig.-Gen. S. V. Benét, President, and Brig.-Gens. S. B. Holabird and Robt. Macfeely, Chief Medical Purveyor J. D. Baxter and Surg. Chas. R. Greenleaf, members, and 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Art., recorder. Gen. Swaim explained that he appeared before the Board in citizens' clothes because of his anomalous position, and not out of any disrespect to the Board. This explanation brought forth approving nods from the members of the Board. He read a letter which he addressed to the President, Jan. 12, 1888, requesting him to personally inspect the record in his case. "I in no wise ask," he continued, "for mercy or favor, but only for that justice that is the right of every American citizen. I submit that my trial and conviction were not authorized by law nor justified by the facts. What I desire first is my vindication; second, to go upon the retired list of the Army. In this view I should be personally gratified if, instead of having to gather up the reins of the Judge-Advocate General's office, now for some years out of my hands, I, on being restored to my proper rank, should go before a retiring board." To the Board he said that after justice had been done him, whatever followed would be a secondary matter.

In answer to a question he described an injury he received at Chickamauga, by being thrown from his horse, and explained that he only occasionally experienced ill effects from it, when under special strain, in the nature of spinal irritation. He did not believe, however, that his disability was such as to unfit him for active duty. His sick leaves during 27 years of service did not amount altogether to 90 days. A letter from the Adjutant General to Gen. Benét was read, in which it was stated that the President is in possession of information that Gen. Swaim is suffering under disabilities entitling him to retirement, and that he wishes the board to carefully consider the case and determine exactly as to his physical condition. Some discussion arose as to the necessity of a physical examination, Gens. Benét, Holabird and Macfeely thinking that there was nothing to do but for the medical members of the board to examine Gen. Swaim. Dr. Baxter thought, however, that the expression in Gen. Drum's letter of instruction to the effect that the President was informed as to Gen. Swaim's disability was sufficient to enable the board to dispense with the examination.

An examination was ordered, however, and the doctors reported, after a recess of an hour, that they found something in Gen. Swaim's urine sufficiently indicative of kidney disease to justify his retirement. The board finally adjourned until the next day, Friday, to give opportunity for a more complete analysis.

Should the board report in favor of retiring Gen. Swaim, he will at once be relieved by the President from the sentence of Court-martial which he is now undergoing and placed on the retired list. The appointment of his successor will be the next step in this interesting case. It is well understood by those in a position to know that Commissioner of Pensions Black is to be nominated for the position. It is reported that this was decided upon before Gen. Swaim was ordered before the retiring board. If any change takes place in the programme it will be because the President has learned that his confirmation will be impossible. In that event it is believed by many that Col. Lieber will be nominated. At the present time Gen. Black claims to have assurances from a sufficient number of Republican Senators to guarantee favorable action upon his case. It is upon these assurances, it is said, that the President has consented to appoint Gen. Black. In view of Gen. Black's recognized physical disability and extreme partisan views, we seriously doubt his ability to pull through. At any rate he will not without some vigorous opposition. Perhaps, however, the Republicans will not object to seeing their opponents make the political blunder of retiring one man on suspicion of physical disability to appoint another who has for years drawn a pension because of recognized disability.

The question whether Gen. Swaim should be relieved from his disabilities ought not to be determined by the question of his availability for retirement. It is a question of justice and not one of expediency.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The leave granted Major D. S. Gordon, 2d Cav., is extended two months. Capt. W. Badger, 6th Inf., found incapacitated by a Retiring Board, his sick leave is extended until further orders. Lieut.-Col. F. H. Parker, O. D., is relieved from command of Watertown Arsenal, and will proceed to San Antonio Arsenal and take temporary command. Leave for four months, from Feb. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt, 2d Inf. Col. J. E. Yard, 18th Inf., will appear for examination before the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth. (S. O., H. Q. A., Jan. 18.)

#### SECOND COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

The Second Comptroller has disallowed the claim of P. A. Engra, Bingham and Manning, U. S. N., for sea pay during the time they were en route home from the *Quinnahong* in a mail steamer, Admiral Franklin having ordered them to take passage in the training ships then in Europe, or, at their option, in the mail steamer at their own expense. The claim made by the officers was that they were attached to the vessel, and their going over in the mail steamer was in the nature of a short leave, and for which time they ought to have sea pay. The Comptroller decided that even though their names were borne on the ship's rolls they performed no duty, and did not make the voyage, as they could have done and are only entitled to shore duty pay.

The Comptroller has also disallowed the claim of Gunner Wm. Wilson, U. S. N., for sea pay while attached to the St. Louis at the League Island Yard.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, after careful consideration of Captain Mount's case, has decided that he is powerless to revoke his resignation.

MRS. NICOLSON, wife of Lieut. J. O. Nicolson, U. S. Navy, is now visiting her aunt, Mrs. Reed, No. 6 East 53d street, New York City, prior to her departure for Montevideo, where she goes to join her husband, who recently sailed on the U. S. ship *Ramond*.



## TRIAL OF THE VESUVIUS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1889.

GENTLEMEN: I forward to you herewith a copy of the report of the board appointed by the Department to witness the speed trial of the *Vesuvius*, and also a copy of the endorsement which I have placed upon the report showing the action of the Department thereon. The results recorded in this report surpass all previous records wherever made—the size and character of vessel and the weights carried being considered—and I tender you the congratulations of the Department thereon.

Very respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. DESPATCH.

OFF DELAWARE BREAKWATER, JAN. 11, 1889.

Hon. W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: In obedience to the orders from the Department, the *Despatch* planted two can buoys at the entrance to Delaware Bay, marking a course 2.5433 knots long in 16 fathoms least water. On the morning of Jan. 11, 1889, two runs were made over this course, at nearly the end of ebb tide, with the following results:

	Time.	Distance in knots.	Course.	Speed in knots.
First run...	0 39	2.5433	S. 21° E.	22.947 with tide.
Second run...	1 30	2.5433	N. 21° W.	20.346 against tide.

243.238

Average speed—21.646+ knots.

Remarks—Wind west, force about 2, slight ground swell. The weights on board were specified in the contract.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WILLIAM S. COWLES, Lieut., U. S. N., Senior Member.

SEATON SCHROEDER, Lieut., U. S. N., Member.

BRAULY A. FISKE, Lieut., U. S. N., Member.

(Endorsement of Secretary on Report.)

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 12, 1889.

This is a satisfactory demonstration so far as the speed of the vessel is concerned—that she answers the requirements of the statute. The difficulty experienced in finding the necessary depth of water and a proper place for the trial in the Delaware caused the Department to vary the test slightly from the one named in the contract, so that instead of running four times over a mile course she has made two runs over a two and a half mile course. She has exceeded the requirements by the wide margin of 1.646+ knots. The method of establishing speed is left to the regulation of the Department and the above result is satisfactory. W. C. WHITNEY.

## NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the association held Jan. 8, the following officers and members of the Board of Directors were elected:

President, Capt. R. W. Meade; First Vice President, Chief Engr. Thom Williamson; Second Vice President, Paymr. H. T. Stancliff; Resident Directors: Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Stockton; Boats'n J. McDonald; Med. Dir. O. B. Kiddleberger; Lieut. C. E. Vreeland; P. A. Engr. W. S. Moore; P. A. Engr. C. W. Rse; Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Bradford; Surg. P. M. Rixey; Lieut. A. Dunlap; Lieut. G. L. Dyer; P. A. Engr. W. A. H. Allen; Lieut. E. D. Taussig; Lieut. N. E. Mason; Surg. A. F. Price; Lieut. T. B. M. Mason; Lieut. B. W. Hodges; 1st Lieut. T. N. Wood; U. S. M. C.—Non-Resident Directors: Comdr. M. Miller, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; Capt. E. O. Matthews, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.; Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, Navy Yard, N. Y.; Paymr. G. E. Hendee, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.; Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Commo. Geo. Brown, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; Paymr. H. G. Colby, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.; Paymr. S. R. Colburn, North Atlantic Station; P. A. Engr. G. H. Keeney, South Atlantic Station; Lieut. E. B. Underwood, European Station; Lieut. C. D. Galloway, Asiatic Station; Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Lyon, Pacific Station.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held at the Navy Department Jan. 12, Paymr. L. A. Fralley was re-elected Sec. and Treas., and the following members of the Pension Committee re-elected: Lieut. N. E. Mason; P. A. Surg. P. M. Rixey and Surg. A. T. Price.

The following Finance Committee was appointed by the President: P. A. Engr. W. A. H. Allen; Lieut. G. L. Dyer and Lieut. E. D. Taussig. Two new members were admitted—Lieut. T. B. Howard and Ensign C. S. Stanworth. At a special meeting of the Board, called Jan. 16, to consider the death of Lieut. C. R. Miles, the Treasurer was authorized to pay immediately to the beneficiary of the deceased, \$3,707.40 and to return advance assessments after the usual lapse of time required to hear from distant stations.

## REPAIRING NAVAL VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of Dec. 19, informs the Senate that the appropriation of \$825,000 for the construction and repair of vessels for the current fiscal year has all been expended except \$86,518. The sum of \$90,829 has been expended for labor and material for the construction of the armored cruiser *Maine*, the hull of which has been commenced at New York. In connection with the above, the Secretary submits the following estimates of funds required for repairs during the remainder of the current year:

Portsmouth Navy-yard, Portsmouth.....	\$30,000
Norfolk Navy-yard, Pensacola.....	20,000
Jameson.....	28,000
Mare Island Navy-yard, Iroquois.....	10,000
Monongahela.....	54,000
Thetis.....	9,000
Yard tug.....	3,000
New York Navy-yard, Boston.....	1,000
En route home, expected Feb. 1, <i>Janet</i> (estimated).....	5,000
En route home, due Nov. Adams.....	15,000
Will return home in spring, Essex (estimated).....	10,000
Requisitions for materials other than those on contracts.....	30,000
Rebuilding ship-building tools and machinery at Norfolk, Mare Island, and New York Yards.....	25,000
Foreign bills.....	25,000
Total additional sum required.....	233,000

The *Yayayama* Japanese despatch boat, under course of construction at the Yokosuka dockyard, is expected to be launched about the middle of January.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

Eleventh New York.—Col. A. P. Stewart.

The 11th regiment was mustered out of the State service at its armory on the evening of Jan. 14, by Major A. P. Montante assisted by Capt. J. O. Johnston from Brigade Headquarters. As a rule, each company fell in for muster in a prompt and orderly manner, and under the circumstances made a much better showing than was expected. Nearly all the State property had been turned in previously and transferred to the Ordnance Department, and in this respect it is fair to say, a most creditable showing was made. Not a rifle or overcoat was missing, and with the exception of a few pairs of trousers and fatigue caps, everything was properly accounted for. The field and staff were all present and in uniform as they should be. The men have been criticized by sensational writers in the daily press for not appearing in uniform, which was an impossibility, from the fact that the uniforms had nearly all been turned in previously. The muster showed the present as follows: Field Staff and N. C. S., 13; Co. A, 47; Co. B, 26; Co. C, 38; Co. D, 47; Co. E, 26; Co. G, 21; Co. H, 21; Co. I, 37; Co. K, 41; total, 318 officers and men out of a total of 571 on the rolls. The men who have served out their time properly will be given an honorable discharge from the service, and those who desire to complete their term of service in other commands, have the privilege of so doing, and some it is understood will avail themselves of the opportunity. In some of the companies before they fell in for muster, cheers were given for the colonel and other officers, and the best made of the disagreeable proceedings. Such officers as desire will be transferred to the supernumerary list; several are desirous of serving in other regiments.

FIRST N. Y. BRIG.—BRIG. GEN. LOUIS FITZGERALD.

The following resolution of the Armory Board of the City of New York, adopted Dec. 21, 1888, is published for the information and government of this brigade (G. O. No. 13):

Resolved, That the State Military Regulation, par. 818, as amended by G. O. No. 23, G. H. Q., Dec. 2, 1888, shall apply to armories furnished by this city to the National Guard, S. N. Y., except that the approval of the commanding officer of the National Guard of this city shall be required for the use of any such armory for any other purpose than the drills and meetings of the organization occupying the same.

The last quarterly returns (Dec. 28) show the strength of the commands of the 1st N. Y. Brigade herein named to be as follows, the figures being that of officers and men combined. 7th regt. 1,039; 8th regt., 442; 9th regt., 656; 12th regt., 641; 71st regt., 555. In the increase the 9th has made decidedly the best showing, having gained 19 members since previous returns. The 8th has a gain of 9 and the 7th 2, while the 12th and 71st show a slight loss. Signal Corps 20, 1st Battery 113, a gain of 4; 2d Battery 103, a loss of 2.

The returns from the remaining commands have not (Jan. 11) been made to Brigade headquarters. They should be more prompt in having their papers delivered on time, and there is no excuse for such tardiness.

The apportionment of the N. Y. State military fund to the commands of the 1st and 2d Brigades is as follows: 1st Battery, \$1,543.60; 2d Battery, \$1,506.80; 7th regiment, \$7,198.40; 8th regiment, \$2,371.20; 9th regiment, \$3,198.40; 12th regiment, \$3,944.00; 22d regiment, \$3,868.80; 69th regiment, \$5,092.80; 13th regiment, \$4,320; 14th regiment, \$2,494.40; 23d regiment, \$4,630.40; 32d regiment, \$2,240; 47th regiment, \$3,014.40; 3rd battery, \$1,230.60; Signal Corps, \$144.

## AGAIN THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

"GRAYBACK" wrote well last week as to the overcoats of the 12th. I find another slight matter for criticism in your account. You say: "We do not distinctly remember any regulation that requires the dropping of full dress headgear and gold belts when the overcoat is worn. Permit me to call attention to the decision of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, dated March 4, 1886, which says: 'Either on parade or on the march when the weather is such as to require overcoats to be worn, the fatigue dress, including the fatigue cap, should be worn with it.'"

"Shellback" is unquestionably right as to this point in connection with United States troops, but the Regulations for the New York State troops are in many respects different from those governing the Regular Army. Par. 134 of the State Regulations provides that "full dress will be worn on all occasions of ceremony, but if the weather or circumstances make it necessary for the comfort or health of officers or men, commanding officer may authorize the use of undress or of additional clothing." So far as the State troops are concerned, therefore, the decision of Gen. Sheridan cannot deprive commanding officers of this discretionary power, conferred by the laws of the State.

## SALUTES BY PRISONERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In answer to "Subscriber" in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 12, the statement is made that a non-commissioned officer under arrest should salute an officer. This rule does not apply, however, to the New York State troops. The State Regulations, par. 269, provide that "a prisoner on parole or under guard is not privileged to salute an officer." A non-commissioned officer under arrest is certainly a prisoner on parole, and is prohibited from saluting, the theory being that he has at the time no military standing, and that an officer should not be called to acknowledge his salute. There is quite a strong argument in favor of the New York regulation, as compared with that governing the Regular Army, and stated in your answer.

NEW YORKER.

## MINNESOTA.

The annual convention of the Minnesota National Guard was held at St. Paul Jan. 9. Col. W. B. Bond presided. Col. Mason, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Snelling, and Major Miles, inspector general of the Department of Dakota, were present. Several propositions for legislation tending to greater efficiency were adopted. Col. Mason read a paper dealing with the soldier of bygone days and the man of

arms of the present day, especially as found in the National Guards. In its course he said:

No National Guard officer should be permitted to come to an annual encampment ignorant of his duties more than once. The time is at hand, if it has not already come, when the National Guard should take the next step in drill—that is, the application of minor tactics to field movements. Minor tactics have regard to the evolutions of a body of troops in the actual presence of an enemy; it is the strategy of the battlefield, the means by which the commander handles his fighting forces.

Major Miles read a brief paper on target firing, and it was ordered that both papers be printed for distribution.

The association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Col. W. B. Bond, president; Lieut. Col. G. W. Meade, vice-president; Capt. C. A. Botcher, secretary; Capt. W. W. Price, treasurer.

## STATE NAVAL MILITIA.

The bill introduced into the New York Legislature providing for the enrollment of a naval militia, is receiving active support and should become a law. It provides for the separate enrollment of seafaring men, and the organization of three battalions of naval reserve artillery and a naval reserve torpedo corps to consist of one battalion. It is also provided that the State navy shall be officered according to the provisions of the naval forces of the United States, by commanders, lieutenant-commanders, lieutenants and ensigns holding the same rank as corresponding officers of a regiment. The torpedo battalion shall be commanded by a lieutenant-commander, and shall consist of four torpedo companies each commanded by a lieutenant, and consisting of four crews, sixteen petty officers and men, and at least two men with a practical knowledge of electricity, and two others with a practical knowledge of the management of steam machinery. When all is completed the Governor shall assume command and accept from the national Government supplies and materials, and is authorized to apply to the President of the United States for the detail of commissioned and petty officers of the Navy to act as inspectors and instructors in the art of naval warfare.

In support of this measure the New York Board of Trade and Transportation have published a pamphlet containing the report and bill approved by them, with memorandum of proposed plans for naval reserves by Secretary Whitney and the letters of Gen. Schofield, U. S. A., and Engineer-in-Chief Melville, U. S. N.

## KANSAS.

The Governor of Kansas has called out the militia to keep in order the citizens of Cimarron and Ingalls, who have engaged in a bloody fight over the question as to which shall be the county town and hold the county records. Gov. Martin said that he would put a stop to the fight if it required the entire militia of the State. Gen. Meyers with the 2d Regiment reached Cimarron, Jan. 13, and found the citizens armed and expecting another attack.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

BATTALION drills in the 7th N. Y. have been ordered as follows: Co. E, Jan. 22; B, 1, Jan. 24; D, G, Jan. 25; C, K, Jan. 30; A, H, Feb. 1.

The Abercrombie trophy has been won by Co. H, with a total score of 618 points out of a possible 700. The scores of the winning team individually were Private B. L. Hoffman, 68; Corp. J. Weatherspoon, 64; Pvt. F. T. Blackall, 63; Pvt. R. McCallough, 63; Corp. P. L. Knoch, 62; Lt. J. B. Holland, 62; Lt. W. J. Underwood, 61; Pvt. A. R. Ansell, 59; Pvt. L. J. Jocelyn, 59; H. C. Titus, 58. The scores of the other teams were: K, 611; F, 599; B, 598; G, 589; A, 586; E, 578; D, 445. The remaining matches to take place at the armory range are: Jan. 23, regimental team match; Feb. 3, handicap match; Feb. 10, 1st Snuffler trophy; Feb. 16, bull's eye match, 500 yds.; Feb. 23, regimental tea match; March 2, class match; March 9, team of five match; March 16, kneeling or sitting match; March 23, sharpshooters; March 30, regimental team; April 6, armory omnibus; April 13, handicap; April 20, sharpshooters; April 27, class. In the discretion of the executive officer members of the club may shoot three scores for the sharpshooter's medal on the following nights: Jan. 28, Feb. 15, 22, March 15, 22, and April 6, 27. The matches begin at 7 P. M.

The Veteran Association of the 7th held its quarterly meeting in the armory on Monday evening and initiated new members.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

The regiment will assemble at the armory on Monday evening, Jan. 21. There will be a dress parade, review, presentation of marksmen's badges, and long service medals to be followed by a reception.

Co. C, Capt. J. G. Liffendahl, will eat their annual dinner at Morrell's on Jan. 23.

The bids for building the new armory were opened on Jan. 14 at the Mayor's Office, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder, the sum being \$230,980. The bids ranged as high as \$306,000.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

Co. C, Capt. A. T. Francis, assembled for drill at the armory on Jan. 11, in full dress uniform, promptly at 8 o'clock, forty men being present. After a very creditable drill, which lasted about an hour, it was marched to the company room where a special meeting was called by the commandant, Capt. Augustus T. Francis, who introduced to the company its ex-captain, Andrew C. Zabratke, and he, after a few appropriate remarks, presented the "Zabratke prize" for rifle shooting during the past season. The first \$40 in gold was awarded to 1st Serg. Walter L. Royall; the second, \$30 in gold, to Lieut. Frank Keck, and the third, \$30 in gold, to Private Duncan MacDiarmid. A consolation prize of \$15, presented by Asst. Surg. W. R. Fryer, was awarded to Pvt. Frank E. Blair. 1st Serg. Royall also received a prize of \$10, presented by Surg. E. T. Marsh, for having made forty points in the first class. A collation was then served by the company to Capt. Zabratke and other friends, after which singing and a general good time was in order. This company is recruiting rapidly and is to be congratulated on the fine class of young men it is enlisting.

Co. B, Capt. A. W. Belknap, on the evening of Jan. 12, gave an exhibition drill at West End Hall in Harlem, which was followed by one of its select and enjoyable receptions. The company fell in promptly, and the manual was very well executed. The command executed column of fours, single rank, and formed double rank, right by file, from fours left oblique. On right into line double and single rank, marching in line, wheelings, fours right and left about, marching in column of fours, the distances and alignments were kept. In wheeling into line from column of fours there was no loss of distance. The wheelings were well executed, as was the entire drill, and the company in their handsome uniforms presented a fine appearance and received generous applause. At the conclusion of the drill dancing was the next engagement, which was highly enjoyed by the many friends of the company present.



## NEW JERSEY.

The famous Veteran Zouaves, of Elizabeth, N. J., Gen. J. Madison Drake commanding, who have made many memorable trips, will visit Washington in March and participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Harrison. The Zouaves will be accompanied by their band of forty musicians, and will take with them their tattered battle colors, together with the gorgeous silk embroidered flag presented them in San Francisco in 1866 while they were making a tour of the continent. The History of the Ninth New Jersey Veteran Volunteers, written by Gen. Drake (a captain in that command), will be issued early in the spring. The volume, containing nearly seven hundred pages, will be superbly illustrated. Major-Gen. Charles A. Hookman, who subsequently commanded a division in the 18th Army Corps, was the second colonel of this famous regiment.

The 4th Regiment New Jersey N. G., Col. Dickenson, assembled at the Oakland Rink, Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, for review, presentation of marksmen's badges and crosses, and battalion drill. The regiment was promptly formed by the adjutant and turned over to Lieut. Col. F. Farmer Wanser. The battalion went through the manual of arms, which was well done. The parade was dismissed and reformed for review. After the ranks were opened the regiment was inspected by Brig.-Gen. Bird W. Hoener, Ins. Gen. Rifle Practice, and Col. DeLaunoy G. Walker, of the Governor's staff. The lines were well dressed and the men fairly steady. After the inspection the regiment passed in review. The companies marched well, and the salutes of the bands were good, while the execution of a few lieutenants in the file closer, who neglected that portion of the ceremony. The marksmen badges were presented to 1st Color Sergt. Chas. A. Bauer, gold cross; Lieut. Arthur L. Steele, Co. B, silver cross, and 53 marksmen. Gen. Spencer congratulated the men on their success, and hoped that they would continue to perfect themselves as good shots, and said that the regiment should exert itself to increase the number of marksmen. Battalion drill followed, and the movements close column on first company, and on the right and to the left close column of companies, and the right of companies to the rear into column, were as well done as the limited space in the miserable so-called rink would allow. In this building there is hardly enough room to drill a company, and every effort should be made to build the new armory, where the bands and drum corps could find a home, which would receive the plaudits of the audience. The building was crowded with spectators, among whom were officers of other commands and prominent citizens of New Jersey.

In his annual message Gov. Green says the National Guard of the State consists of 316 commissioned officers and 3,719 enlisted men, a total of 4,035, and adds: "The Adjutant General reports the force to be in excellent condition, and that everything is being done which citizen soldiers can do to keep the Guard up to the high standard which has for several years maintained."

Co. A, 4th N. J., have decided to attend the inaugural ceremonies at Washington on March 4 next. They will leave Jersey City on the afternoon of March 3, arrive in Washington the same evening, and leave for Baltimore the morning of March 4. Other members of the Guard are invited to join the company in the trip. Heretofore each company in the 2d N. J. was obliged to drill its own recruits in the company rooms. By the new method one evening a week is set aside for all the recruits of the regiment to drill in the armory. Lieut. Boyce is the instructor. The new system is a good one and the only way to secure proper instruction.

A competitive drill will be held at the 2d Regiment Armory, on Feb. 10 next, for a trophy offered by the officers of the regiment.

## CONNECTICUT.

The entertainment of Co. G, 2d Regt., of Waterbury, Capt. A. J. Wolff, in honor of their lady friends, Jan. 5, was a most successful affair, and very largely attended. The armory was enlivened with theatrical scenery obtained from the Opera House, and a first class orchestra furnished the music. There was singing and recitations, a grand banquet and dancing.

The officers and non-commissioned officers and a few invited guests of the 1st Regt., C. N. G., completely filled the headquarters room in Union armory, Hartford, Conn., Jan. 3, to listen to a talk by Capt. F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., of nearly an hour and a half, in which he described the armament of the modern war ship in detail, and dwelt at length on the importance of protecting in case of a foreign war the State of Connecticut, which produces nine-elevenths of all the war munitions manufactured in this country.

The following have been appointed on the staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to take rank from Jan. 10, 1889: Lucius A. Harbour, adjutant general; Wm. B. Rudd, quartermaster general; Henry H. Huntington, surgeon general; Eugene S. Boss, commissary general; Wallace T. Fenn, paymaster general, and Wm. C. Skinner, James V. Fairman, Wm. S. Chappell, and Frank S. Parrott, aides-de-camp, with rank of colonel.

The following appointments are announced: George M. White, of New Haven, to be assistant adjutant general, with rank of colonel, from Jan. 1, 1889; and as Adjutant General, Henry C. Morgan, of Colchester, to be assistant quartermaster general, with rank of lieutenant colonel, from Jan. 6, 1887; reappointment.

The following officers, being reported by the Examining Board convened by G. O. No. 27, c. a., as having passed a satisfactory examination in military tactics and duties, will be commissioned:

1st Regt.—1st Lieut., De Witt P. Preston, Co. K; 2d Lieut., Chas. H. Slocum, Co. K.  
2d Regt.—Capt., Geo. G. La Barre, Co. K; 1st Lieut., Jno. M. Benedict, ass. surg.; Thos. F. McKiernan, signal officer; Robert E. Hall, Co. K; 2d Lieut., Henry S. K. Ball, Co. E; Henry Norton, Jr., Co. K.  
3d Regt.—2d Lieut., Henry J. Thayer, Co. G; Charles F. Holt, 2d M-G. Platoon.  
4th Regt.—1st Lieut., Henry Mathews, Co. F; 2d Lieut., Austin K. Deming, Co. I; Geo. P. Rand, 4th M-G. Platoon.  
5th Battalion.—Capt., Samuel J. Benedict, Co. C.  
The following named officer not being required to be examined in military tactics and duties will be commissioned: 1st Regt.—Chaplain, James Stoddard.  
The following named officer of the National Guard has failed to pass, and he is discharged: 1st Lieut., Andrew M. Porter, Co. C, 5th Battalion; also 2d Lieut., Robt. W. Isbell, Co. I, 2d Regt., C. N. G., who failed to appear.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The soldiers seem to have captured the 41st monthly meeting of the Paint and Oil Club, of New England, which was held in Boston, Jan. 12. Adj.-Gen. Dalton and Major-Gen. Merrill, of the M. V. M., and Gen. E. L. Moulton, of New York, were called upon and spoke forcibly upon the topic of "the value of the State militia to the merchant." The Hon. George A. Marden followed with some interesting and very amusing anecdotes on the subject of the militia and the early days of his service. He believed in the value of preserving the elective franchise in the militia.

## WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

The announcement of Gov. Board's appointment of George P. Burdard to be Adjutant General of Wisconsin caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among the members of the State militia. Mr. Board announced a month ago that he would appoint Col. Burdard as Commissioner of Pensions, and his appointment to the other office makes it evident that the plan is to consolidate the offices of Adjutant General and Pension Commissioner. Several delegations have waited on the Governor during the past month and asked to have Gen. Chapman retained.

C. P. Chapman, Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin, after examining the various implements for reloading cartridge shells, in view of issuing such to the State troops, has settled on and ordered those known as "Ideal No. 1." This implement (or combination of implements) consists of

copper, the copper bullet also, shell resizing, and chamber for loading the regulation 45-70 405 cartridge, an extra chamber for loading the 5.00 gr. bullet; also one for the 45 cal. round ball for short range or gallery practice. It is a very desirable implement, as it enables the user to prepare the various kinds of ammunition for gallery and target practice in a very satisfactory and economical manner. Circulars giving full description can be had from the Ideal Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn.

## ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

The 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry, composed of Cos. I, K, L, and M, held a full dress inspection at their armory on the evening of Jan. 7. The companies turned out an average of 60 men and presented a fine appearance. The battalion was commanded by Major Moulton, who may be congratulated on the steady improvement apparent. Col. Wheeler was present, with members of his staff, and the spacious galleries were thronged with fair ladies and many gentlemen prominent in military circles.

The marching past in the review was especially creditable and was heartily applauded by the galleries. Inspection was followed by a dress parade and guard mount, both ceremonies being presented in a manner to reflect credit on officers and men.

The full regimental band which was present discoursed during the evening appropriate music.

The Governor has received from the Adjutant General

Gen. Vance should certainly feel proud of the advancement made by the National Guard of Illinois, which, he says, "comprises 2 light batteries and 60 companies of infantry, armed with the latest improved Springfield R. L. rifle, calibre 45, with the Houghton sight, and the equipments the same as those of the U. S. Army. Each battery has four Gatling guns, and equipments. During the early part of this year all old arms were sent to the national armory, where they were overhauled, remodeled, the barrels reblued, and in every respect made as good as new. I am fully justified, says Gen. Vance, "in saying that our arms and equipments are the best made and adopted in the country. The remodeling of 4,000 stand of arms cost \$30,000; the purchase of that number of new ones would have cost \$55,000."

"The results obtained from regimental encampments have been of the most gratifying character, both to their commanding officers and this department. The improvement of the troops in drill, military courtesy, and discipline were perceptible from year to year in the brigade encampments of 1884, 1885, and 1886, but a marked advance in instruction has been observed in the regimental camps of the last two years. The results in skirmish drill, courtesy, guard duty, and rifle firing alone would fully compensate for all the expenditures made in that period. During the year 1887, exclusive of disbandments and men discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, there were 1,023 men discharged before their term of enlistment had expired, out of an average strength of 3,700. There is food for reflection in these figures."

"It is a pleasure to note the remarkable progress and gratifying results achieved in rifle practice during the last two years. It is believed that the National Guard of no other State is offered such facilities in gallery and range practice and in the amount of ammunition supplied; or that requires great number of distances to be fired over, or such a high grade of excellence for the honors conferred. Our system is believed to be the simplest and best adapted to the militia service."

## PENNSYLVANIA.

ADJ. GEN. HASTINGS, Gen. Beaver's chief of staff of the inaugural parade, has undertaken the task of making all arrangements for that event, and has visited Washington for that purpose. Gen. Hastings drove over the route of the procession, and telegraph stations at various points along the line so that the chief marshal can be kept fully informed of all that happens. He will be at the Capital every Thursday and Friday until the inauguration.

The Pennsylvania troops will be quartered at the following places: 1st Regt., Masonic Temple; 2d Regt., 610 and 616 17th street; State Fencibles, National Hotel; Gray Invincibles, 6th Battalion Armory; 8th and 9th, Interior Department; 14th and 15th Regts., Post Office Department; 9th and 10th Regts., State and Navy Departments; 6th Regt., southwest corner of 17th and F streets, and 18th Regt., 615 and 618 17th street.

The 3d Regiment, P. N. G., Col. Sylvester Bonaffon, Jan. 14, formally opened their new armory, corner Broad and Wharton streets, Philadelphia. It is the largest armory in the State, and has a large drill hall, gymnasium, rifle gallery, rooms for the quartermaster and commissary, parlors for the Board of Officers, and company quarters. Invitations were extended to the officers of the Army and Navy and of the National Guard, and the building was crowded with guests. Ex-Col. Theodore E. Wiederheim presented, on behalf of the companies of the 1st Brigade, a bronze statue of a soldier to Col. Bonaffon, in recognition of his services in having the bill passed appropriating \$200 for each company in the cities of the first class. Gen. J. F. Hartranft and staff, Gen. G. R. Snowden and the Governor's staff were present in uniform. The armory was built by the regiment, which is one of the best drilled organizations in Pennsylvania.

The military and full dress reception of the State Fencibles Battalion, P. N. G., Major W. W. Chew, will be held at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Monday, Feb. 4. The exercises will consist of promenade concert, battalion drill, and dress parade. Invitations have been extended to all the prominent military in the Guard. Gov. Beaver and staff will be present. The Old Guard of New York will be represented by a large delegation.

## MISSOURI.

GOVERNOR MOREHOUSE, in his recent message, said under the head of "The Militia": "With the means at hand and the little encouragement given the military organization of the State, the service is all that could be expected. There should be no hesitancy on the part of the Legislature to provide suitable laws for their proper government and support. The Government is doing all that should be expected toward the support of our militia, and the State should not expect them to give their time to the benefit of the general public, unless they are properly remunerated for their services."

## ALABAMA.

We have received an exceedingly handsome invitation of the 15th annual ball of the famous Montgomery Greys, Capt. C. P. Jones, which is to take place at their armory, Montgomery, Ala., on Friday evening, Jan. 26, and it will doubtless be one of the great social events of the season. The "Greys" are noted for their gallantry, socially as well as in active service. On the reception committee we notice the names of Lieuts. J. T. Thompson and C. B. Satterfield, U. S. A.; Col. T. G. Jones, Gov. T. Seay, Capt. W. B. Jones, Lieut. M. S. Watson, Capt. E. A. Graham, Capt. M. H. Ameline, Capt. C. P. Jones and others, who will look out for the proper management of the entertainment.

## VARIOUS.

At the close of the year 1888, the Maryland National Guard consisted of 1,374 men, including 196 commissioned and 1,178 non-commissioned officers, privates, and musketeers. These represented two regiments, three battalions, and thirty-eight companies, all infantry.

Among the military who will be present at the Old Guard ball at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Jan. 24, will be the officers of the State Fencibles of Philadelphia. The old boys are desirous that this ball shall eclipse all previous efforts.

The officers of the 14th N. Y. held a little entertainment at

their armory on Jan. 7. There was music, recitations, etc. Capt. Barlow read an interesting paper on recruiting and the kind of men to enlist in the Guard.

Co. I, 23d N. Y., has the highest percentage in the 2d Brigade for rifle practice, viz., 83.25, and is entitled to a \$50 prize.

The Veteran Corps of the 13th N. Y. joined in the procession in honor of Gov. Morgan of Connecticut, on Jan. 10, at Hartford. The Governor's Foot Guard of the latter city were not unkindly of the wants of the veterans.

Co. A, 23d N. Y., will give a "gentlemen's party" at the armory on Feb. 2.

The Ambulance Corps of the 32d N. Y. meet for instruction every Friday evening at the armory.

The 5th Separate Company now numbers 100 enlisted men and three commissioned officers.

Co. A, 47th N. Y., is making arrangements with the Kings County Wheelmen to give a military and athletic exhibition at the armory on Feb. 22.

The 23d Separate Company, Saratoga, mustered into the service in 1875 and which has in 1883 but 34 members, under Capt. McEwen has steadily improved and now has a membership of 82.

The ball of Co. A, 71st N. Y., will take place at Lyric Hall, 423 street and 6th avenue, on Jan. 29.

Co. C, 69th N. Y., will give a reception at Turn Hall on Jan. 29.

The 2d Battery, N. Y., are arranging for a reception to be held on Feb. 22.

The Drum Corps of the 69th N. Y. will hold its annual ball on Feb. 21.

The Washington Light Infantry are expected in Brooklyn as the guests of the 13th on the occasion of the inauguration centennial, April 30, when the 6th Regiment of Buffalo will probably have its headquarters in the Hanson place armory.

The annual meeting of the 23d Regiment Veteran Association was held at the armory on Jan. 14. The election for officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Capt. Davins Ferry; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. John B. Frothingham; Secretary, Wheaton B. Despard; Treasurer, Chas. Disturbell; Trustees: J. B. Frothingham, A. C. Barnes, W. E. Spencer, A. D. Becken, C. Disturbell, J. G. Story, J. S. Barnard, J. H. Murray, H. K. Smith, T. Jeff. Stevens, J. F. Craft, D. Ferry, E. S. Benedict, Fred T. Lelah, Wm. N. Stephens, R. S. Sinclair, W. B. Despard, A. G. Perham, Alexis C. Smith, F. S. Cowperthwait, F. L. Holmes, I. B. Jacobs, Thos. Wildes, Jr.; L. C. Naiswald.

2d Lieut. Wanoppe Lynn, Co. D, 9th N. Y., has resigned.

2d Lieut. W. T. Gouck, Co. A, 71st N. Y., was, on Jan. 14, unanimously elected captain of Co. G, same regiment.

The 2d Battery, Lieut. Wilson, is now drilling with two platoons each week. There has been no election for captain in place of Capt. Earle.

A large painting, 30x16 ft., of the Battle of Lookout Mountain will be placed on exhibition at the 12th N. Y. armory on Jan. 21.

Co. D, 14th N. Y., Capt. H. Nutt, will give an entertainment at the armory on Feb. 21. There will be a review tendered to Brig. Gen. MacLeer, and a dress parade, followed by a reception. Co. B, 15th N. Y., Capt. Chas. S. B. Burns, will attend as guests of the company and take part in the military exercises.

The lease of the building used by the 9th N. Y. will expire on May 1, and it is rumored the regiment will occupy the present quarters of the 8th N. Y., who will vacate them next April. This will certainly be an advantage as to locality, but in drill facilities the regiment will be no better off, as the building now occupied by the 8th is very small, with little room to drill, and the building is none too safe. Temporary quarters have been secured for the 5th pending the completion of its armory next fall.

The New York Evening Telegram thinks there is "dry rot in the National Guard," and that there is needed "a revival of the spirit of '76'."

The 18th annual ball of the Montgomery (Ala.) Greys will take place on the evening of Jan. 25. Capt. Chas. F. Jones is chairman of the Reception Committee.

Battery A, of Boston, and Battery C, of Lawrence, are talking of visiting New York next April for the purpose of participating in the centennial celebration then to be held. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. is also thinking of making the same excursion.

The 74th N. Y., of Buffalo, have received their quota of the new State blouse. The strength of the regiment at the last return (December) was 423 officers and men.

The next battalion drill of the 12th N. Y. will take place on Jan. 25, being the right wing consisting of Cos. B, D, E, C and K. Assembly at 8 p. m.

The annual ball of Co. A, 5th N. Y. (State Guard) takes place at the armory Jan. 24 at 9 p. m. Drum-Major G. W. Hill will furnish the music.

## REVENUE MARINE.

Capt. M. L. Phillips, commanding the revenue steamer Dexter, found the British brig Leo, of and for Lunenburg from N. Y. for Boston, coal laden, dismasted by a squall on the night of Jan. 10, losing head of foremast and all attached, also main topmast; had to cut wreck adrift to save her from going on the rock. The cutter ran a bawser and took her in tow as far as Vineyard Haven Harbor, where she anchored and telegraphed to Boston for a tug. The master was very thankful for the timely assistance rendered by the cutter.

1st Asst. Engr. J. T. Keliber, to the Hamilton.

1st Asst. Engr. O. P. Remier, to the Gallatin.

1st Asst. Engr. T. B. Brown, detached from the Hamilton and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. T. W. Lay, from the command of the Forward and ordered to special duty at Wilmington, Del., connected with the construction of the new revenue cutter.

Capt. J. C. Mitchell, from the command of the McCullough and ordered to the command of the Forward at Baltimore.

The revenue cutter Bear will be repaired at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and it is proposed to spend \$15,000 in putting her in first-class condition.

PASSED ASSISTANT LEEDS C. KERR, U. S. Navy, who has just finished a cruise on the Dolphin, has taken apartments at 2,110 H street, Washington, for the winter.

COMMANDER CHARLES D. SIGGEE, U. S. N., is in Washington on a few days' leave from the Naval Academy, where he is on duty as head of the Department of Navigation.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week ending January 19: Army—Capt. E. Nye. Navy—Lieut. W. H. Turner, Passed Asst. Surg. Wm. Martin, Passed Asst. Paymr. John N. Speel and Naval Cadet John K. Robinson.

Mr. John Heald, the proprietor of a machine factory at Crockett, Cal., states, as the result of numerous experiments, that ironwork is protected from rusting far more efficiently by using a paint made with turpentine instead of linseed oil. The paint, for which white lead is preferred, should be ground very fine, and if this is done the surface may be painted over afterwards with ordinary paint, without any scaling occurring.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Linstock.—Yes. We know of a 1st lieutenant on active duty who is in his 60th year.

Vet.—The first battle of Bull Run was fought July 21, 1861, the second Aug. 29-30, 1862.

Subscriber.—It is not possible to reach the Brooklyn by letter until she arrives in New York.

Lancet.—The General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., was opened for the reception of patients in January, 1867.

F. G. B. asks: Has any change been made by the War Department in the left-hand salute for enlisted men? **Ans.**—No.

Belen.—Yes, the U. S. has a National Cemetery in Mexico, and it is in charge of our Consul-General residing in the City of Mexico.

J. C.—A rendezvous on the Vermont at the New York Navy-yard is now open for the enlistment of a limited number of machinists.

Reefers asks: "Is it lawful for a retired Army or Navy officer to accept an honorary position in the National Guard or militia?" **Ans.**—Yes.

J. M.—"The rescue of Greely," by Commodore W. S. Schley, U. S. N., and Prof. J. Russell Soley, U. S. N., is published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, 733 Broadway, N. Y. City. Price, \$3.

McD.—Information as to the standing of applicants for position of ordnance sergeants is not furnished. There is nothing positive as yet as to the movement of the cavalry regiment you mention.

Star.—The Surgeon-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., will furnish you on application a "Memorandum for the information of persons desirous of entering the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army."

C. R. L.—For any special information you desire in regard to the officers and men of Co. F, 5th U. S. Infantry, in 1863 and 1865, you should write to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Martinet.—In our opinion no leaves to commissioned officers or furloughs to enlisted men should be granted, except for extraordinary cause, during the season for active operations—say from May 1 to Oct. 31.

Inquisitive.—We scarcely know how to counsel you in the matter concerning which you write, but should advise you to endeavor to speak with your post commander and lay the matter before him and ask his action.

Subscriber asks: "If the decision in the case of Major T. J. Ekersen, U. S. A., Mexican Veterans Army and Navy has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior?" **Ans.**—Yes. And claims are being paid under it.

W. S. L. asks: In closing in mass, if the movement is executed by companies instead of divisions, do they close up less than six yards? **Ans.**—The distance is arbitrarily fixed at six yards, whether in column of companies or divisions. See par. 415, Upton's Tactics.

Artillery.—The Ordnance Department has not resumed the publication of ordnance notes, but occasionally prints "Notes on the Construction of Ordnance," which contain usually only formulas of the most technical character for the use of the officers employed on gun construction.

Irving Literary Association asks: "A soldier serves five years, re-enlists, and after a year's service, is discharged. If he should re-enlist again, what pay would he draw?" **Ans.**—His pay on re-entering the Service under such circumstances would be \$18 a month. One dollar of this, however, is retained until discharge.

Capital Club asks: 1. How many vacancies for second lieutenants now in the Army. **Ans.**—14.

2. The probable number of retirements by June 30, 1889? **Ans.**—Seven are assured.

3. How many cadets does the M. A. graduating class consist of this year? **Ans.**—47.

E. S. B. asks: Is it possible for a young man to obtain a commission in the Army from civil life, and to whom should I make application? **Ans.**—It is not impossible, but not very practicable under existing laws and regulations. But you might file an application with the Secretary of War, backed up by influential friends, and await results.

W. W. asks: If a man is discharged after serving sentence for desertion and enlists again under an assumed name what punishment will he receive and will they keep him, if his character is good? **Ans.**—No punishment can be inflicted except discharge without a character. It rests with the Secretary of War to decide what course shall be taken; and very possibly, if the man has proved himself a good and useful soldier during his second enlistment, he might be retained in service.

Trooper asks: If a man enlists under an assumed name and serves one year, how can his name be changed to the right one and still continue serving? **Ans.**—As a rule, the War Department requires a man to serve out his term of enlistment as of the name under which he enlisted, but we suggest that you make an affidavit as to your proper name, supported by the testimony of at least two witnesses, and send it to the A. G. O., through your company commander. It may be then that the War Department will consent to your resuming your proper name forthwith.

S. M. asks: What nation at the present time has the strongest navy? **Ans.**—There is a lively discussion now going on in England as to which has the stronger navy, Great Britain or France; the palm of superiority unquestionably lies between the two. Within the last five years France has made a great advance in naval strength, and now three of the leading English authorities concede her superiority. Lord Alcester, Admiral Sir Philip Hornby and Sir Thomas Symonds. The French have 25 modern fighting ships and the British 17 and three of these are of obsolete pattern. All of the French guns are of the most modern type while the British Navy has a nondescript collection of guns, new and old. The French, too, have adhered closely to a system of all-round armor, while their neighbors have been trying some doubtful experiments in the line of partial protection. Still England owns 160 warships, having a least average velocity of 17 knots an hour, while France has but 145, Italy 121, Germany 101, Austria 42, and Russia 32.

Co. H. asks: 1. Does the rear rank execute charge bayonets same as the front rank? **Ans.**—Yes, as nearly as possible. The rear rank man must accommodate himself somewhat to his file leader.

2. Do file closers stand at a carry arms at the command charge bayonets? **Ans.**—Yes, unless specially ordered to execute the charge bayonet.

3. Does a non-commissioned officer in charge of a detail or squad fix bayonets when he gives the command fix bayonets? **Ans.**—Yes, unless it is already fixed.

4. How should orders be published to a detached company? **Ans.**—They may be read to the company at any time when it is formed by the 1st Sergeant, or by any officer. At one company posts the post adjutant reads them at parade; or they may be posted in the company office.

5. In firing kneeling do front rank men keep the elbow on the knee in oblique firing? **Ans.**—Yes. The last portion of par. 110, which specifies that the rear rank men do not support the elbow on the knee, fully implies that the front rank men do so support the elbow.

G. O. P. asks: In forming column of fours from files, does the leading file march three yards and halt, in single rank formation, the same as double rank formation? Circular No. 3, Decisions of March, 1867, says: "Paragraphs 238 and 239, Upton's Infantry Tactics, prescribe that forming column of fours from files, in double rank formation, the leading file advances three yards and halts, the movement being necessarily a successive one. While it is practicable to execute this movement simultaneously in single rank formation, it is believed to be the general practice in the Service to execute it successively in accordance with the directions in paragraphs 238 and 239, taken in connection with paragraph 247," which says: "In single rank, the positions of the officers and sergeants are the same as when in double rank, and the company performs all the movements explained for double rank, by the same commands and means." **Ans.**—It would, of course, be easy to perform this movement simultaneously, each No. 1 halting, the others obliging to the left, but as Tactics, paragraph 247, direct that paragraph 238 shall be followed, the leading file should advance three yards, then halt, and the movement should be successive. Any other course would be tactically wrong.

## ORDNANCE NOTES.

A London correspondent of the New York Times says: "I am told a new shell, segmental, and with a compound of metals in its forward part, including a metal which will fuse with the explosion or heat of impact, and seal anybody within reach, has been invented, and is to be submitted to the military authorities. It is said to be American, but nothing much appears to be known of it, and up till the present it has not been patented. We prohibit the use of explosive bullets, but there does not seem to be any limit to the diabolical nature of the inventions in shells."

The bid of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Co. for furnishing the Army with Zaluski dynamite guns was received and opened at the Ordnance Department on Tuesday last. This company proposes to furnish an 8 inch gun to be delivered and erected at Sandy Hook, for \$29,812; two 15-in. guns with shells at Sandy Hook, \$126,122; two 15-inch guns without shells at Fort Schuyler, \$109,435; two 15-inch guns without shells at Fort Warren, \$100,435; and 31 shells for \$26,750. All the guns are to be delivered within eight months from date of contract. The contract for the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* specified that her guns are to stand two tests. One for accuracy and the other for rapidity of fire. The former test is to be made from the shore and will take place at Fort Lafayette, N. Y., Saturday of this week. The tests are to be made with a 15 inch gun, similar to those to be carried by the *Vesuvius*. The target is to be 150 feet by 50 and the range to be one mile, 1,000 yds. and 200 yds., and 50 per cent. of the shells fired are to strike the target. The maximum charge, 500 pounds of dynamite, is to be fired.

The *Scientific American* says: "On Dec. 12 last, one of the 48 ton breechloader guns of the French battleship *Amiral Duperre* burst, while firing at a target off Toulon. An officer and five men were killed. This gun was one of the finest examples of the built-up system, of which many disastrous failures are on record. Those who brag so much about these guns, and are so ready to denounce cast guns, have considerable still to learn."

The two artillery carriages recently made at the National Armory in accordance with improved designs of Col. Buffington, are soon to be shipped to the Watervliet Arsenal, where they will be used as models for the manufacture of a large number.

Experiments will shortly be made at the Garrison Point Fort, England, with Brennan torpedoes in course of manufacture at Chatham.

Two monster Russian guns have been sent to Sebastopol for the purpose of being placed in the new ironclad *Shnops*. They are officially described as 12 inch pieces, weighing 50 tons, and throwing projectiles of nearly half a ton; powder charge, 270 lbs.; initial velocity, 3,000 metres; ranges, 29 versts, or over 13 miles. As a consequence the fire of the guns can only be directed by the map, the object fired at being out of sight. Two men, however, suffice for each gun, as they are worked by hydraulic machinery.

The Austrian Government are experimenting with aluminum bronze with a view to adopting it for gun barrels.

It is proposed to introduce a new sword for German infantry officers, with a straight blade, and the hilt formed by the Prussian Eagle with outspread wings. The sheath is of metal.

The example of England in the matter of magazine rifles is being followed by Austria, Germany and Italy, who are all adopting the Lee principle. England has adopted a movable magazine, but the other countries are using rifles with fixed magazines, which Mr. Edward Palliser states in a letter to the *London Times* to be much less advantageous.

It is stated that Herr Mannlicher has ceded the model type of his rifle to the German Government for a considerable sum, and the establishments of Spandau, Erturt, Dantzic and Amberg are prepared to undertake the manufacture of a small calibre rifle. The smokeless powder is being produced in large quantities at Rottwell-Hamburg.

A CABLE from Nice, Jan. 12, says: "Jan. 8 the officers of the flagship *Lancaster* entertained four Nics. The old ship looked ready for anything except fight. The leading spirits were Lieut.-Comdr. Merrell, Ensign Sears, Asst. Engr. Alderidge, and among the Americans aboard were Miss Mattie Mitchell, daughter of the United States Senator and the belle of the season; Mrs. W. Frimble, of Kentucky; Consul and Mrs. Hathaway, Mrs. and the Misses Stone, of Boston, and Dr. and Mrs. Crosby, of New York. Lieut. Sargent has just left the *Lancaster* for the appointment of naval attaché to the legations at Rome and Vienna. The selection is exceedingly popular. Ensign Truxton takes Mr. Sargent's place as secretary to the Admiral."

## THE NEW GERMAN DRILL BOOK.

(Continued from page 387, Jan. 12.)

THE movements of extended lines are carried out on the assumption that the force is in collision with the enemy. They must, therefore, be of the very simplest character. When they are made by troops outside the zone of the enemy's fire the principal points to be attended to are regularity of movement and the maintenance of connections. Within the fire zone the all important consideration is that of getting at the enemy as quickly as possible. When advancing or retiring the preservation of the prescribed direction of the movement is chiefly to be borne in mind. Slight changes of direction may be made by inclining, when the enemy's force is not very troublesome, but the greater flank movements are not allowable under fire. Changes of front by wheeling can but very seldom be effected within the zone of fire. If it should become necessary to form an extended line to a new front, it must be done by extending, in the desired direction, some of the subdivisions which are in close formation, and recalling those of the original skirmishers who are now no longer required. The movements of an extended line are generally made at the ordinary pace (14 steps in a minute); but when it is necessary to reach a position before the enemy, or to traverse ground swept by his fire, the "double" is employed. If the tract thus to be crossed is of considerable extent, it may be desirable, after a part of it has been got over at a run, to order a halt, the men lying down. As soon as the line has come within effective range, the further advance is prepared for by fire being opened during these halts. In this "advance by rushes" one portion of the line must keep the enemy under fire so as to facilitate the advance of the other portion, and so on alternately. The length of each of the rushes forward must depend, when in the face of the enemy, upon various circumstances, such as the nature of the ground, the condition of the troops, the strength of the enemy's fire, etc. This kind of attack, however, it must be remembered, involves great exertion, and yet often results in retarding the advance. The great difficulty, increasing with every rush, of getting skirmishers who are under cover to move forward again under heavy fire, must also dictate great caution in the employment of the system of advancing by rushes. Whenever it is possible, having regard to the effect of the enemy's fire, the advance must under all circumstances be made in an unbroken line. In peace manoeuvres the advance by rushes must not be commenced at great distances, nor is it to be the sole form used over level ground. Every man must rather be fully impressed with the conviction that a successful result can only be insured by pressing forward unceasingly after the movement has been prepared for by carefully directed fire. And he must also be equally certain that any long delay under the fire of an opponent who enjoys better cover, must lead to heavy losses, and, above all, that a retrograde movement necessarily means his own destruction.

An uninterrupted advance will be carried out under the most favorable circumstances whenever it is possible to keep the enemy's fire under by a superiority of fire from a situation which commands his position, or from which he can be enfiladed.

Firing on the move produces little effect, because steady manipulation of the rifle, deliberate aiming, and careful attention to the result of the shots then becomes difficult. It is therefore only to be employed under special circumstances—e. g., when an extended line retiring finds it necessary to hold the enemy's fire in some degree in check.

An extended line is re-formed in close order when the actual fight is over, and the pursuing fire is at an end. In the case of a retreat, close formation can only be assumed when the enemy has abandoned the pursuit. As a rule, the re-formation takes place on the already closed part of the troops fronting towards the enemy, and when this is done on the move, in the direction of the march. In action, it is not to be expected that every individual man and every small sub-division can resume the exact places originally occupied; it is far more important that the re-formation of the closed body should be speedily completed.

The next section treats of the methods by which infantry are to attack or meet the attacks of the three arms. In the case of infantry against infantry, the result will depend, excluding moral influences, on musketry training, fire discipline, and the management of the fire. The Commanders must bring as many rifles as possible into action, or else gain the upper hand by concentrating the effect of the fire of extended lines upon decisive points. This latter operation will be facilitated if the troops can be protected from the fire of the other parts of the enemy's line.

"A single infantry soldier must be convinced that he is superior to a single Cavalry trooper, even on open ground," if he faces him with a loaded rifle. He need not, indeed, fear to encounter several mounted men, if he remains cool and cautious, and uses his rifle properly as a repeater, without taking his eyes off his opponents.

"Similarly, infantry may be quite certain that while they remain calm and steady, they have nothing to fear from even a superior number of Cavalry." The latter may be repulsed by infantry in any formation which permits of the delivery of a deliberate and well aimed body of fire. The formations most dangerous to Cavalry are those in which the greatest possible number of rifles can be used, and therefore only such kinds of changes of formation or of front should be employed as will be favorable to this. Infantry which will not venture to receive Cavalry in an extended line, its flanks being protected by the fire of supporting columns, will find no safety in squares.

Skirmishers while they are running are defenceless against cavalry, whereas they may await its attack fearlessly if they remain steadily firing. And they are still stronger when the nature of the ground offers them cover. In any case, skirmishers who are engaged with infantry must avoid adopting close formations, even if they are threatened by cavalry. Infantry can, indeed, always advance in an open country without caring about the enemy's cavalry, unless the latter is supported by superior forces of artillery or infantry, or is itself so superior.

"Exerciz Regiment fur die Infanterie" (Drill Regulations for the Infantry), Berlin: Mittler u. Sohn, 1886.



rior in numbers that it can attack on different sides and in more than one line.

The formation of square can only be desirable under peculiar circumstances, as where the ammunition has been expended, when the troops have been shaken by a previous engagement involving the loss of many men, or a retreat has to be made across open country, while continually threatened by a superior force of cavalry.

"In all other cases of an engagement between infantry and cavalry the former must bear in mind that the latter will consider that they have obtained an advantage even if they have only checked the movement of the former, or have caused them to assume formations which prevent them from developing the fullest power of their rifle fire."

It is to be remembered in an engagement with artillery that that arm possesses a superiority of fire at the long and medium ranges. At about 1,000 yards the conditions of the two arms become equal, and at the shorter distances the infantry has the superiority. The latter must therefore endeavor, by making the best use of the ground, to get as near as possible to the enemy's artillery. The fire must then be first directed against the teams, if they are visible, and then against the detachments. It is possible to imagine cases in which infantry may act with effect against artillery at longer ranges. In such an event a considerable quantity of ammunition will have to be expended. Infantry must not, however, deem it to be their business to take the place of artillery at long distances or to attempt to emulate the effect of their fire. Such an attempt only leads to a waste of ammunition.

The subject of the next section is the use of entrenching tools. We give it in full:

Artificial cover is of increased importance in consequence of the effect of modern firearms. When such cover is constructed at the right time and in the right place, it is very useful, sometimes indispensable, to the troops and to the handling of them. But it is necessary that the cover should subserve the objects of the leaders, and should not, on the contrary, impede their execution. The latter happens when the work has been begun before the object to be attained has been definitely determined on. Premature entrenchment of the ground is also directly injurious, and circumscribes freedom of movement. The Commander must have sufficient tactical instruction to know not only how, but when and where the entrenching tools are to be used.

The simplest kind of artificial cover is the rifle pit, which can be first all used by skirmishers lying down, and when there is time can be enlarged and strengthened so as to admit of the men kneeling and standing in it. The work is executed according to the Regulations for the instruction of Infantry in field fortification. In the case of a defensive position the distances on the ground in front of the rifle pits are to be measured and recorded. The entrenching tools may even do good service in an attack by securing and strengthening positions which have been carried.

Circumstances will, in time of peace, generally prevent the construction of rifle pits either on the exercise ground or in the open country, although the conditions of the fight would dictate the use of the spade. In such cases the positions where the rifle pits would be constructed in conformity with the above principles must at least be indicated.

The next section is entitled "the duties of the leaders and of the soldiers during an engagement."

The word leaders (*Führer*) is used to denote officers and non-commissioned officers of all grades, even down to the Lance-Corporals (*Gefreite*) who may be called upon to command sections or "groups." It is explained that the management of troops becomes more difficult in proportion as the power diminishes of commanding personally with all the subdivisions, even down to the smallest, and of using words of command. The means must be sought for, therefore, of disseminating orders in the way that would be most useful in action, and to this end the judicious choice of the place from which they are to be issued is of no small importance. Accordingly, it is laid down that even in peace manoeuvres all "leaders" ought to issue their orders from those very positions which they would have to occupy in real warfare, and even that they should adopt the same attitudes. Leaders are, however, allowed to relax this rule, both for themselves and their subordinates, when it appears to them to be desirable in the interest of the instruction of the troops to do so. The mounted officers, nevertheless, will, by dismounting occasionally, thoroughly learn to appreciate the difficulties of communicating orders, and how such difficulties may be overcome, while the men will be accustomed to see their officers on foot when under heavy fire.

Now that fighting in extended order is the rule, the attention of leaders of all ranks must be specially directed to the maintenance of connections, of good order and of power of command. The superior officers must also take care that their troops do not escape from their control, and every subordinate leader must, after having carried out any duty which may have been entrusted to him, endeavor to regain without delay the body to which he belongs, or report himself to the Commander of that body.

All these requirements will be met if the superior officers only order that which is necessary and which they have the power to order, and those who have to execute such orders work together for the object to be attained, and do not abuse the independence of action given to them.

"This independence of action operating only within these limits is the foundation of great success in war," and it is observed that all the above maxims are applicable down to the lowest ranks of "leaders."

(To be continued.)

#### NEGRO SOLDIERS.

A BRITISH officer, speaking of negro soldiers, says: "The African in our West India regiments has always displayed that childlike affection for and implicit reliance upon the officers who treated him well, which is so marked a feature in the character of the negro slave. His obedience to orders, especially when a sentry, is remarkable. Many amusing stories on this point were current at Government House, when I was at Cape Coast Castle. A previous Governor, finding that his native servants were given to robbing him by daily carrying away bundles

of things from his kitchen, had orders given to the sentry before his door that no one was to be allowed out carrying any parcels with him. Very shortly afterward the Governor, in a hurry to consult his Chief Justice, put some papers into a despatch box to take with him to the Judge's house. He reckoned without his host, however, for the sentry, standing in front of him with bayonet at the charge, would not allow him to pass with the offending despatch box. The Governor remonstrated and urged that it was he himself who had given the order, but all to no purpose, for in the quaint and amusing gibberish which these men speak, and emphasizing his words in a very determined fashion with his bayonet, the sentry said that his 'copral' had told him not to allow any one with a bundle to pass, and the 'copral's' order was his law."

(Life-less Jokes.)

#### HE TALKED SHOP.

FIRST WASHINGTON GIRL: Oh, Ethel, I have been introduced to General Greely, the Chief Signal Officer.

Second Washington Girl: Did you like him, dear? "I would but for one thing, he talks shop."

"You surprise me! What did he talk about?" "He said: 'Pretty cold weather we're having now.'"

Friend (to Lieutenant Goldbraid): Why, Lieutenant, how are you? I am glad to see you back.

Goldbraid: Ya'as, we reached port this morning; but you mustn't call me Lieutenant any more, Chappie; I'm a Captain now.

Friend: Is that so. Promoted, eh?

Goldbraid: Ya'as, for gallantry in the late war between Hayti and the United States.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is proposed to remove the English School of Musketry from Hythe, owing to the increased range required by the adoption of the new rifle.

A QUEBEC despatch of Jan. 14 reports serious trouble at the Citadel. Col. Turnbull, of the cavalry corps, has ordered Major Short, of the artillery, under arrest, and there are stories of mutiny.

THE Bey of Tunis has issued a decree ordering all foreign employees in Tunis to become naturalized French citizens, on pain of dismissal. Italy objects, and has entered into communication with England and France on the subject, it being argued that the decree of the Bey is contrary to existing treaties.

THE Russian Minister of War, after consultation with some of the leading Generals, has arrived at the conclusion that the strength of the artillery in Poland would not be sufficient for effective service in the event of a war. The reorganization is to commence forthwith, and must be completed by Feb. 13 next year.

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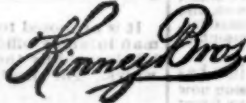
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THE Russian exploring expedition to Thibet will resume its journey in March next.

A systematic plan has been adopted for the laying out of mine-fields at the principal coast fortresses of the United Kingdom.

THE *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* gives the names of 13 French officers who were ejected from Germany between Sept. 22 and Nov. 17. These gentlemen belonged, some of them to infantry regiments, others to the artillery, and one of them, Captain Vittu de Kerraoul, to the staff of the 4th Army Corps. They were living in Saxony, Hesse, Bavaria, and the Rhine provinces, with the supposed object of learning the German language.

AN unfortunate blue-jacket, serving on board the *Tyne*, has met with a strange death at Sierra Leone. He and a party of sailors were engaged in the copper punt, and the deceased, who was dangling his legs over the side, singing, as he did his work, suddenly disappeared. A little later a native was fishing near the spot, when he hooked a shark, which threw up the arm of the dead blue-jacket. The shark, when landed, measured 8 ft.

THE chiefs of the Islands Rarutua and Rimatara, situated in the Austral or Tubuai group, in Oceania, have petitioned for a British protectorate.

THE *Avenir Militaire* devotes an article to the tactical changes that may be induced by the introduction of smokeless powder. Admitting that the question is now largely open to conjecture, it remarks that the value of artillery will be greatly increased, if—there being no cloud of smoke before the gun—the objective remains visible, and men can fire rapidly and aim well. Our contemporary also predicts that surprise tactics will play a much larger part than hitherto.

A SERIES of experiments in connection with the proposed new rifle is taking place at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield. The still open question of the adoption of nickel or copper bullets is the subject of experiment. To test the effect of the former on bones, a skeleton of a horse was lately placed in the range, and fired into with nickel bullets. The experiment did not altogether satisfy the experimenters, as the bullets cleanly pierced instead of shattering the bones.

A COMMISSION has been appointed by the German Emperor to elaborate simplified regulations for the drill of the Field Artillery, and their decisions will be carried into effect on April 1.

It is stated that important beds of coal have just been discovered in the Crimea, only 37 miles from Sebastopol. The seams are said to be 4 feet to 5 feet thick, and to be of excellent quality.

THE magazine rifle is about to be introduced in the Turkish Army, the Government having given large orders for the weapon to the Oberndorf Small Arms Factory in Germany. The pattern adopted is that of the German magazine rifle, with a few trifling changes; but the calibre will be a smaller one—only 9.5 millimetres (0.36 in.). The trials with the weapon are reported as satisfactory, the trajectory at about 450 yds. rising scarcely above a man's height. At a distance of 1,740 yds. the projectile, weighing 284 gr. (a little over 1/2 oz.), and consisting of an alloy of lead and tin, with a charge of 60% gr. of Rottwell powder, penetrates nearly 6 in. of wood, and at a distance of 2,842 yds. it enters dry pine wood to a depth of 2 in.

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**Military Order of the Loyal Legion.**

The first informal social meeting of the Ohio Commandery Loyal Legion, was held Jan. 8, and the ladies who were present were agreeably entertained by the veteran officers with music, graphic stories, reminiscences of the war, and a light collation. After a brief introductory speech by Rev. G. A. Thayer, and a quartet, Capt. Van Dyke recited a poem of the war times. Col. A. L. Burr, U. S. Army, a veteran who has seen service in the South, East, North and West, was then called upon for a speech. He spoke of the influence of women on the Regular Army, and said that it was due to women that there was so little whiskey drunk and so little poker played in the Army to-day. He said the U. S. Army was to-day the most married army in the world, and because of that it was the best army in the world. The first "social" of the Legion was such a success that it will be followed by others this winter.

At a stated meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, held on January 2, 1889, the following candidates were duly elected: First Class (original)—Acting Asst. Paymaster, Edward Kirk Winship, U. S. N.; Brevet Major Gen. James Monroe Deems, U. S. V.; Med. Inspector Adolph August Hochling, U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. Robert Boyd, U. S. V.; Chaplain James Henry Bradford, U. S. V.; Captain Augustus Russell Street Foote, U. S. V.; Captain Charles Adolph Krause, U. S. V.; Captain Thomas Wilson, U. S. V.; Captain Alfred Hamilton, U. S. V. The application of Bvt. Major Adolph Erdman, U. S. V., was withdrawn.

At a meeting of the California Commandery, to be held at Los Angeles, Jan. 18, the following will be balloted for: Major Edward Moore, 1st U. S. Inf.; Lieut. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N.; Paymaster H. G. Colby, U. S. N.; Capt. L. A. Chamberlin, 1st U. S. Art.; Capt. W. S. Schenck, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieut. S. E. Fink, U. S. Navy, and J. E. McCombs, U. S. V.; George Willis Spencer, only brother of the late Lieut. Comdr. Thos. Starr Spencer, U. S. N., and C. S. Moore, eldest son of Chief Engineer John W. Moore, U. S. N. Commander Thos. Nelson, U. S. N., has been transferred to this Commandery. The Ladies' Meeting of the Commandery, Dec. 27, in honor of General and Mrs. N. A. Miles, was largely attended, and was in every respect a great success.

The regular monthly meeting of the Illinois Commandery was held Jan. 10, and there was an unusually large attendance. Commander-General John E. Smith, presiding, announced the election of the following companions: Major Henry Kirk Wolcott, Mr. Horton St. Clair Boal, Mr. William Potwin Morgan, 1st Lieut. Frederick Lewis Fuke, 1st Lieut. John Brainerd Clarke, Act. Euben John William Ross, 1st Lieut. Edward Snyder, Capt. Don Carlos Newton, and 1st Lieut. Alois Potman. After luncheon followed the feature of the evening, the reading of an admirable paper by Major Sattell Prentice, entitled "The Opening Hours in the Wilderness in 1864." The thanks of the Commandery were heartily voted Major Prentice. After adjournment the companions lingered to revive by song and story the memories of bivouac and battle. Among those present were Colonel E. F. Townsend, 12th U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. G. S. Bingham, 9th U. S. Cavalry.

No sugar on the market can show such a wonderful record as "Tallit's Punch." Their sales now exceed 1,000,000 per month and are rapidly increasing.

**PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.**

Reported especially for the United States Army and Navy Journal by O. A. Snow, U. S. Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of Jan. 8:

Jas. V. Thompson, Fort Madison, Iowa, cartridge loader. Edward G. Parry, Itasca, N. Y., breechloading fire-arm. Marcelina Hartley, New York, N. Y., shot cartridge. John S. Blankman, Washington, D. C., sight for fire arms. Wm. Lyman, Middletown, Conn., folding sight for fire arms. Wm. R. Miller, Baltimore, Md., hammer for fire arms. Platt H. Vile, Rochester, N. Y., leak stopper for holds of vessels. Joseph W. Coulston, Philadelphia, Pa., signal light for vessels. Patrick Cunningham, New Bedford, Mass., line-carrying rocket.

All bearing date of Jan. 15.

Edward A. Franklin, Brenham, Texas, cartridge loading machine, two patents. Bradley A. Flak, U. S. Navy, electric appliance for discharging guns. Paters Cartridge Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, shotgun cartridges, trade mark. Chas. D. Wooley, Walden, N. Y., auxiliary steering device for vessels. Wm. W. Foxsey, Havaleet, England, marine safe.

A return has recently been issued by the American Commissioner of Patents, entitled "Women to whom patents have been granted by the United States Government from 1790 to 1888." It is a quarto of 64 pages, and recodes, in round numbers, about 2,500 patents, besides 57 re issues. The patents are by no means confined to the domestic arts and handicrafts, or to the hygiene or adornment of the female sex. In 1844 Mary Jane Montgomery, of New York, brought forward her "improved war vessel," and she also devised an "improvement in locomotive wheels," together with "an apparatus for destroying vegetation on railroads." An Iowa lady made an "improvement in cigars," and a Philadelphia lady invented a "moustache spoon," perhaps not for her own use. But none, it is said, of the 2,500 inventions reveal a new principle.

In society.—Belle: Mamma, I wish you'd get "Robert Elsmere" for me. Mamma: Goodness me! Another one? I thought you wanted me to get that lieutenant in the Navy for you.

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**BIRTHS.**

GREELY.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, to the wife of General A. W. Greely, U. S. Army, a son.

TOTTEN.—At Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., January 9, to the wife of Lieutenant Charles A. L. Totten, 4th Artillery, a daughter.

**MARRIED.**

BAKER-CASEY.—At Springfield, Ill., Jan. 15, Lieutenant D. J. BAKER, Jr., 12th U. S. Infantry, and LOUISE ETHEL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Casey.

BRECK-EDDY.—At West Newton, Mass., January 8, Dr. SAMUEL BRECK, of Boston, to Miss LOUISA M. EDDY, of West Newton.

SALISBURY-TROWBRIDGE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 10, Assistant Engineer G. R. SALISBURY, U. S. Navy, to Miss ADIE TROWBRIDGE.

VENTAL-KETCHUM.—At Fort Supply, Indian Territory, Jan. 7, by Post Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, Lieutenant S. P. VENTAL, 5th Cavalry, and Miss ELOISE M. KETCHUM, of Stamford, Conn.

**DIED.**

FERNANDEZ.—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Jan. 8, SAMUEL CLEMENT, infant and only son of Captain J. A. Fernandez, 5th U. S. Artillery.

GAILLARD.—At Charleston, S. C., Jan. 11, Colonel PETER C. GAILLARD, formerly 2d Lieutenant 1st U. S. Infantry.

GILBERT.—January 8, en route from Ann Arbor, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., ROBERT P. GILBERT, son of General C. C. Gilbert, U. S. A., retired.

LONGNECKER.—At Harrisburg, Pa., December 20, HYMAN LONGNECKER, father of Lieutenant Commander Edwin Longnecker and Ensign H. G. Longnecker, U. S. Navy.

MILES.—On board the Yantic, January 14, of yellow fever, Lieutenant CHARLES RICHARDS MILES, U. S. Navy.

PARKER.—At Manhattan, Kas., December 30, Mrs. MARY PARKER, mother of Chaplain J. D. Parker, U. S. Army.

WESSELLA.—At Dover, Del., January 12, Brevet Brigadier General HENRY W. WESSELLA, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

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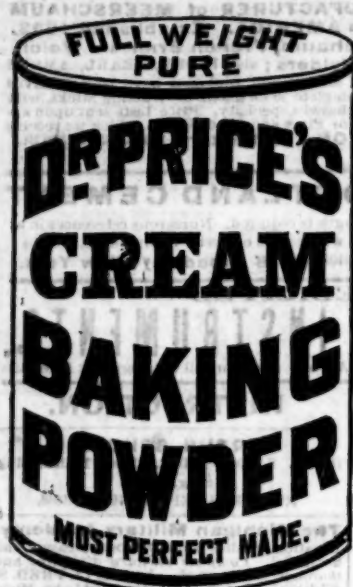
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